INSURANCE.

Indian Merchants' Chamber really mean business.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

Indian merchants can give effect to this by helping Indian Insurance Companies.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 263— BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 26 1928

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928		All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	
27 Oct.	Razmak@ ..		10,602
3 Nov.	Rajputana ..		16,568
10 "	Mooltan x ..		20,847
17 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
24 "	Macedonia* ..		11,120
1 Dec.	Ranpura ..		16,601
8 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Malwa * ..		10,953
29 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,038
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,692
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 Jan.	Macedonia ..		11,000

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by sea	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1928		
15th Nov.	Dumana ..	8,427
6th Dec.	Domala ..	8,441
1929		
21st Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships,

Fares are as follows:—

		Single	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	*£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

NYK LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	17 Oct.	30 Oct.
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@31 "
Awa Maru ..	6023	30 Oct.	13 Nov.
Atsuta Maru ..	8699	....	@14 "
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@ 28 "
*Hakodate Maru	5303	15 Nov.	29 "
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@12Dec.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	30 Nov.	14 "
Suwa Maru ..	10709	....	@26 "

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	1 Nov.	18 Nov.
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	15 "	2 Dec.
Haruna Maru ..	10500	29 "	16 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hongkong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru ..	20000	13 Nov.	20 Nov.
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	27 "	4 Dec.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams—"YUSEN".

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1928 Date about 9th Nov.	Naldera ..	Colombo	Straits China & Japan.
*30th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and	Japan.
7th Dec.	Narkunda ..	Colombo and	Australia.
*19 "	Kidderpore ..	Straits China and	Japan.
21st "	Morea ..	Colombo, Straits,	China & Japan.
1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and	Australia
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and	Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits	China & Japan

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928 26th Oct.	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
29th "	Vita ..	Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi.
31st "	Barpeta ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
7th Nov.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
14th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, Bombay

SHIPPING

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Shunko Maru ..	24th Oct.	7th Nov.
Borneo Maru ..	9th Nov.	18th "
Honolulu Maru..	23rd "	3rd Dec.
Sumatra Maru..	10th Dec.	23rd "

For Particulars apply to:—
Ch. MURASE, Manager.
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473
Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
Box No. 855.

MISS MAYO'S

MOTHER INDIA: A REJOINDER

(4th and New Edition).
BY
K. NATARAJAN
EDITOR,
"The Indian Social Reformer."
With an Introduction by
THE HON. MR. G. A. NATESAN,
Editor of "The Indian Review,"
Member, Council of State.

Contains criticisms by Lala Lajpat Rai, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Rev. Popley, Sir Rabindranath Tagore, Dr. Annie Besant, Mahatma Gandhi and others.

Ten thousand copies of the "Rejoinder" have gone out of the Press within nine months and yet the demand seems to be insistent as ever. The mischief wrought by Miss Mayo's book calls for effective answer, and Mr. Natarajan's "Rejoinder" with the numerous appendices which have grown with each succeeding edition, has served the purpose so well that the Publishers have ventured to issue this Fourth Edition, so soon after the publication of the last. The Publishers will be glad to quote special terms to those who want to send copies of this book to friends abroad.

"Swarajya".—"It is a timely publication and should be widely circulated to counteract the effect produced by Miss Mayo's propaganda."

"People".—"The booklet is admirable."

Price As. 12. 1sh. 6d. post free.
To Subscribers of the "Indian Review," As. 10.

If you have never seen the "Indian Review," send postage stamps for annas Four only to G. A. Natesan and Co., Madras, for a free specimen copy. Books are given at concession rates only to subscribers of "The Indian Review." Any one who wishes to buy books at concession rates must remit Rs. 5, one year's subscription to the Review in advance.

G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, MADRAS.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Hamam Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

INSURANCE

WESTERN INDIA Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.

Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per 1000 p.s.	
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1/2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!

(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993

(2) Total Undivided Reserves. Rs. 3,42,170.

RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

A Sure Cure

FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.

The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as to our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Tele. address—'COMEALONG'.
Telephone—21079.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437 Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22957

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH

For Your Clothes

why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors

Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, :: :: BOMBAY.

BANKING.

The Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd.

Membership—Open only to residents of Bombay and its suburbs.

SHARES —Are available on application. No brokerage is allowed. Last Dividend on shares paid @ 6¼ %.

DEPOSITS —Are accepted from Members and Non-Members in Current Account Savings Bank Account and Fixed Deposit Account, rates allowed in Current % @ 2½% Savings Bank @ 5 % on daily balance and 5½ % Fixed Deposit for 12 months.

LOANS —Are granted to members only on personal sureties and also on the security of Government papers, Life policies, on first Mortgage of immovable property on manufactured goods and raw commodities.

AUDIT —Of the Bank is made annually by a Special Auditor of the Government.

For further particulars apply to :— R. S. MEHTA, Manager

SARDAR BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBA

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co., Ltd.

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

For full particulars apply to :—

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2¼ Lakhs.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Mazagon, BOMBAY. 10

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber.....

Address.....

Register No.....

Date of paid ..... Time of delivery.....

Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

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Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly ..... Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.
Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—Experienced TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for hand made cloths. Apply to THE NAWABHARATH WEAVING CO., CHOWA CANNANORE.

A R1238

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.

R1236

WANTED—For oversea service CLERKS GRADUATES, UNDERGRADUATES DRAFTSMEN, OVERSEERS, ENGINEERS, ACCOUNTANTS, DOCTORS, STENOGRAPHERS, LADY-DOCTORS and NURSES, etc., for India Professors, Teachers and Private Secretaries, etc., to consult with Box No. 2197 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle" Bombay, Enclose Stamp for reply.

A R1239

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

THE GWALIOR

SUN BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,

Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. No 21934.

LOANS.

5000 Cash loan without interest for ten years to be granted on 31st October 1928. Concession enlistment continued 28th October 1928. For rules and results of 31st July 1928, Paid Agents wanted. Apply. BANKING INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD. Bombay 2.

L R1230

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD.

PREMIER & LARGEST INDIAN HOTEL, MIRZAPUR STREET, CALCUTTA.

Excellent Arrangements, Home Comforts.

HARGES:—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 & 3 per diem Special Concession for Monthly Boarders. Family Suites with bath available. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

TENDERS.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Incorporated in England.)

NOTICE

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of COAL ASHES on the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Broad Gauge Sections and Branches and will be received in the Agent's Office, Churchgate, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 5th November.

Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Locomotive and Carriage Superintendent, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 per each form. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 500/- in cash must be deposited with the Treasurer, Broad Gauge System, Chief Auditor's Office, Bombay, by each Tenderer and the receipt obtained for the same should be attached to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise it will not be considered.

(N.B.—Currency Notes should not be sent with the tender).

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in part or whole.

(Sd.) J. E. JACKSON,
Agent.

Church Gate,
22nd October, 1928.

31265

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

STORES DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Hose flaxen canvas Europe best quality 2-1/2", to sample, for delivery within three months of the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders shall be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B. T.) on 15th November, 1928. All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed Tenders for Hose flaxen canvas Europe.

The names of all the partners of the contracting firm must be specified in the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, &c., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 1-4-0.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner.
D. E. MAVJI,
Chief Storekeeper.

566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay No. 11.

31271

PUBLIC NOTICES.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL BE HELD at Kodibag near Karwar on 26th November, 1928, and the following days.

1,387 tons teak logs.
30 tons sissum logs.
144 tons matti logs.
3 tons nandi logs.
5 tons honne logs.
20 tons teak beams.
796 (number) teak poles.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

H. J. C. MILLETT,
Divisional Forest Officer,
W. D. Kanara.

Karwar,
15th October, 1928.

31238

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per s.s. "SHUNKO MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 25th October, 1928, from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration to the property and Credits of THACKER MORARJI NENSEE or THACAR MOORARJEE NENSEY or MORARJI NENSEY or MURARJI NENSEY or MURARJEE NENSEY or MORARJEE NENSEY or MOORARJI NENSEY or MURARJEE NENSEE or MOORARJI NENSHI or MORARJEE NENSEE DALAL or THAKAR MURARJI NENSI DALAL or MORARJI NENSI or MORARJI NANSEY or MURARJEE NENSHI, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, retired Cotton Broker .....Deceased.

NARANDAS MORARJI and (2) VALLABHDAS MORARJI, two of the sons of the deceased abovenamed, of Bombay, Bhatia Hindu Inhabitants, Cotton Brokers, residing at Khand Bazar, outside the Fort .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Sixth day of October in the year of our Lord One thousand Nine hundred and Twenty-eight, and in this Nineteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

6th day of October, 1928.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL & CO.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

31272

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT CHINCH BUNDER ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Guardian of the minor Hirachand Hirji Khetsey and pursuant to the High Court order dated 4th April, 1928, Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on THURSDAY, the 15th November next, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of land of quit and ground rent tenure with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the East side of Chinch Bunder Road admeasuring about 433.84 square yards, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 1213, 1213, New Nos. 6946, 6947, Old Survey Nos. 91, 91, New Survey Nos. 2684, 2685, Cadastral Survey No. 1715, Mandvi Division and assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1105 Street No. 81-83 and bounded on the North by the property of Jadhavji Kanji, on the South by the property of Thaker Narandas Kanji, on the East by the Railway lines of G.I.P. Railway Co., and on the West by the Chinch Bunder Road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for the Guardian or to the undersigned.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT RANDER.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES AT RANDER, SURAT.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 1229 of 1927 (Rasulbibi Aju widow vs. Yussuf Ajam Piperdi and others) Messrs. BENNETT AND CO. will on SATURDAY, the 27th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction in separate lots on the premises:—

LOT NO. 1:—All that piece of land with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Chachia Moholla, Kashba Rander, about 369 square yards bearing A. Tika No. 5, Survey No. 31 and standing in the name of Haji Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the Rander Municipal records and in the name of Kassam Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the New Sanad Register.

LOT No. 2:—All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon, situate at Taiwada, Kasba Rander about 166 sq. yards, bearing Tika No. 4, Survey No. 206 and standing in the name of Haji Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi both in the Rander Municipal Records and in the New Sanad Register.

LOT No. 3:—All that piece of land, together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Taiwada, Kasba Rander, about 288 sq. yards, bearing Tika No. 5, Survey No. 89, and standing in the name of Haji Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in Rander Municipal Records and in the name of Mahomed Areff Mulla in the Register of New Sanads.

LOT NO. 4:—All that piece of land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Bhedwada, Kasba Rander about 77 sq. yards, bearing Tika No. 5, Survey No. 127/a, 127/b, 127/c and standing in the name of Haji Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the Rander Municipal Records and in the name of Kassam Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi in the New Sanad Register.

LOT NO. 5:—All that piece of agricultural land together with the messuages, tenements and dwelling houses standing thereon situate at Adajan Road Kasba Rander about 39 gunthas, bearing Survey No. 93 and standing in the name of Cassum Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi, the heir of Ajam Gulam Hoosein Piperdi.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeshir Hormasji Dinshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co,
Br. Basavanguidi, Bangalore
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

AMUSEMENTS.

IT COMMENCES
TO-MORROW
SATURDAY THE 27th inst.

A LOVE ROMANCE THAT ECLIPSES THE WORLD'S MOST POPULAR LOVE STORIES LIKE SHIRI FARHAD, ROMEO JULIET ETC.

SONI MAHIVAL

AN IMPERIAL ROMANTIC PRODUCTION FEATURING THE NEWEST AND BRIGHTEST STAR OF THE SCREEN

or SONI MEYAR

MISS GOHUR
(JUNIOR)
AT
Your Favourite Theatre
Cinema Majestic

A Magnificent Indian Picture of Outstanding Merit
That has broken all records in Bombay.

THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE
THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE

A thrilling drama of passion and power, featuring as Anarkali, the embodiment of maddening beauty
SITA DEVI SITA DEVI
SITA DEVI
Do not miss to-day's opportunity to See this Superb Indian Picture.
TO-NIGHT: 5: 7: 9 AND 11 P.M. (S.T.)
WEST-END CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD

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There's good cheer in every glass of "VIMTO"—health giving, invigorating, refreshing. Made from choice fruits, nuts, herbs, and spices, "VIMTO" is a magnificent tonic and restorative. Aerated "VIMTO" ready for use, or in cordial form add water or soda water.
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AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

WEDNESDAY, 31st Oct. at 6-30 p.m.

THE SHAMA'A PLAYERS

PRESENT

RED OLEANDERS.

A translation of the Bengali drama

ROKTO-KOROBI

by

RABINDRANATH TAGORE.

THE SONGS WILL BE IN THE ORIGINAL BENGALI

The Role of Nandini will be played by Srimati Sunalimdevi
Directed by Srimati Mrinalin Chattopadhya
Editor 'Shama'a'

POPULAR PRICES,
Booking at Messrs. S. ROSE & CO., LD.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

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With an all Star Cast including

MADGE BELLAMY

AND

GEORGE O'BRIEN

A mighty Drama of War-dazed Women.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
To-Night at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.
RONALD COLMAN
IN
TH SPORTING VENUS
WITH
BLANCHE SWEET AND LEW CODY

Castles, Cabarets, night life in London, Paris and Deauville. The romance of a headstrong titled beauty, a poor lad and a dissolute Prince.

AUCTION SALES.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE of empty casks, steel barrels,, drums, ghee tins, kegs and lids, cases, troop and gally gear, old life jackets, tea-lead, alluminium utensils, wire rope, cylindrical tanks, platform scale, twin pump, electrical gear, C. I. sheets, stern glands brass, bronze propellers, etc.., etc.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 29th October, 1928, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at the B. I. Dockyard, Mazagon, the abovementioned goods.

Under instructions from the B. B. & C. I. Railway and in accordance with the provisions of Sections 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways Act No. IX of 1890 Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction at the risk of the owners on FRIDAY, the 2nd November, 1928, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), at Carnac Bridge Goods Depot, booked and unbooked articles and unclaimed Bags of Wheat; Gram; Grain-sweepings; Iron Packages, Castor seeds Linseeds; Cotton seeds; Gunny Bags; Machinery, etc.,

A descriptive list of the booked consignments over which freight and wharfage, charges are due can be seen at any of the Notice Boards in the Goods Sheds at Carnac Bridge Depot.

MENESSE & CO.

RAINFALL EXTENDS

SQUALLY WEATHER OF KATHIAWAR COAST

POONA, Oct. 25.

The Arabian Sea depression has moved north north-westwards and is centred this Morning within one degree of latitude 19 degrees north and longitude 66 degrees east. It has caused extension of rainfall in Gujarat and is now causing squally weather off Kathiawar coast.

Rainfall has been nearly general in United Provinces East Konkan and Mysore and local in United Provinces West , Rajputana, Gujarat, Central India East, Madras Southeast, Madras Deccan and Madras Coast North. A few falls have occurred in Assam, Bengal, Chota Nagpur, Bihar the Punjab Southwest, Central Provinces West and Bombay Deccan.

The principal amounts are.—Saugor Island theree inches; Darbhanga one; Jalpaiguri theree quarters; Dhubri a half; Dinajpur, Ailahabad, Cawnpore and Nowgong a quarter; Jhansi three; Benares, Agra and Dehra Dun one; Multan, Kotah, and Deesa a quarter; Simla a half; Dwarka three quarters; Veraval one; Ratnagiri, Madura, Trichinopoly, Cuddapah, Nellore, Mercara and Kodaikanal a quarter; Chitaldrug, Vizagapatam, and Coonoor a half; Belgaum and Madras three quarters and Bangalore and Negapatam one.

Forecast.—Decrease in United Provinces and extension in Assam.—A.P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 25.

General Remarks.—The Arabian Sea depression has moved North-North-Westwards and is centred this morning within a degree of Lat. 19 deg. N. and Long. 66 deg. E. It has caused an extension of rainfall in Gujarat and is now causing squally weather off the Kathiawar Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in the United Provinces East, the Konkan and Mysore. and local in the United Provinces West, Rajputana, Gujarat, Madras Southeast, the Madras Deccan and the Madras Coast North, while a few falls have occurred in the Punjab Southwest, the Central Provinces West and the Bombay Deccan. Skies are overcast in Sind, Rajputana and the east Punjab, moderately to heavily clouded in the United Provinces, Gujarat, Mysore and southeast Madras, and lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula and the central parts of the country. The air is more moist than usual except in south Madras and the north Madras Coast. Temperatures were above normal in Sind and the northeast Punjab.

Forecast.—A decrease in the United Provinces.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hrs for past 24 hours :—

Station	Rainfall past 24 hours.
Multan	0.35"
Mainpuri	0.15"
Jhansi	3.26"
Agra	1.16"
Cawnpore	0.30"
Allahabad	0.33"
Ajmer	0.15"
Jodhpur	0.11"
Jaipur	0.07"
Kotah	0.20"
Mount Abu	0.10"
Bhuj	0.14"
Dwarka	0.71"
Veraval	1.11"
Rajkot	0.04"
Deesa	0.22"
Saugor	0.12"
Ratnagiri	0.24"
Karwar	0.12"
Belgaum	0.78"
Mangalore	0.01"
Colombo	0.04"
Masulipatam	0.04"
Cocanada	0.09"
Cudlapah	0.34"
Madras	0.74"
Bangalore	0.99"
Trichinopoly	0.37"
Negapatam	1.05"

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 25-10-1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.895 inches (0.02 above normal.)

Barometer (corrected to 323 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. previous day) 29.824 inches (0.39 above normal.)

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +.024.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 80.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.8 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 905 degrees (1.4 above normal.)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 78.1 degrees (3.0 above normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 85 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 78 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. ESE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 10 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 195 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 30 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to (10) 7.

Weather Remarks.—Thunder.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

	Ready Red leafy	Ready Average.
Bengal Superfine	315	....
Bengal Fine	310	....
Bengal F.G.	295	....
Sindh-Punjab Fine	315	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	295	....
Wardha-Hingt. Fine	350	340
Nagpur Fine	350	340
Yeotmal Fine	340	335
Arvi Fine	340	325
Amraoti Fine	335	310
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	330	295
Mulkapur Fine	320	290
Khandesh Fine	305	285
Muthia Fine	....	....
Muthia F.G.	....	250
Nanded|Purna F.G.G.S.	....	295|305
Purna F.G.G.S.	....	295
Parbhani|Sailu F.G.G.S.	....	300
Indore|Ujjain Fine	....	295
Burwah Sanavad Fine	....	295|300
Surat Fine	....	....
Broach Fine	360	....
Broach F.G.	....	....
Westerns M.G.	340	....
Cambodia	425	....
Miraj|Sangli	350	....
Coompta Good	365	....
Dhollera	....	....
Kadi|Viramgam	....	....

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 24.

(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

New York. 11 a.m.—	
January	19.45
March	19.40
May	19.28
New York. Noon Call.—	
January	19.48
March	19.44
May	19.33
New Orleans. 9-30 a.m.—	
January	18.92
March	18.88
May	18.78

THE SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Castorseeds Delivery May, Opening Rs. 48/14, influences Lowest Rs. 48/13/6 Closing Rs. 49/1/6.

Cottonseeds Delivery January Opening Rs. 4/8/3. Closing Rs. 4-8-3.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 54/9/6, Highest Rs. 54/11/6, Closing Rs. 54/11.

OILS & CAKES.

(The Tata Oil Mills Co. Ltd.)

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 641.10-0 per ton.

Filtered Mowra Oil ready Rs. 530/- per ton.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 147/- per ton.

Mowra Cake Ready Rs. 65/- per ton.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Wheat	3,471	Cwts
Linseed	6,274	"
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	166	"
Gingellyseeds	2,470	"
Poppyseed	27	"
Groundnuts	14,260	"
Castorseed	3,170	"
Rice	8,101	"
Myrabolams	968	"
Cottonseed	1,344	"
Mowraseed	74	"
Gram	6,414	"
Joowar	16,560	"
Maize	264	"
Bajree	857	"
Coal	665	Tons

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Oct. 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Loading sellers 44|4-1|2.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. cargoes.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers 43|9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, (New crop).—
Jan|Feb shipment sellers 48|-.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
No offerings.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Oct. 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed 1b., Spot s.-|8-7|8d. sellers.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Oct. 24.

Demand Bills 484.62

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 25-10-28, Colaba Point, 0.00, Fort, 0.00 J. J. Hospital, 0.00.

Total since 1st June to date Colaba Point 85.56, Fort 119.66, J. J. Hospital. 82.73.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927 Colaba Point 68.74, Fort, 84.02, J. J. Hospital, 69.24.

Total for the corresponding period of 1926, Colaba Point, 69.55, Fort, 102.91, J. J. Hospital, 84.02.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Oct. 24.

T T Berlin on London 20.35-5|8.
T T Amsterdam on London 12.09-7|8
T T Brussels on London 34.80.
T T Madrid on London Closed.
T T Milan on London 92.60.
T T Berne on London 25.20.
T T Paris on London 124.18.
T T London on Prague 163.65.

SUGAR QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool Oct. 24.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following telegram from Liverpool friends:—

London Dec. Sugar 12|4-1|2.
London Mar. Sugar 12|8-1|4.
New York Dec. Sugar 204.
London Oct|Nov|Dec Rubber 9d.

LONDON METALS.

London, Oct. 24.

Copper, English Best Selected £70-1|8
Copper Braziers, £79-1|2.
Yellow Metal, £66.
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £20-5|8.
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge £13-5|8.
Tin, English Ingots £220-1|4.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Oct. 24.

Silver—Market is quiet but steady.
Spot ..... 26-11|16
Forward ..... 26-13|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Oct. 24.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4-4-11-1|2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Oct. 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans 4-1|8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 3-1|2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-3|8 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months 4-1|2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 4-3|4 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 5-1|4 per cent.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Oct. 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Dec|Jan shipment sellers £8-17-6.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £18.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £19-5.

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £18-15.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Nov|Dec shipment sellers £18-15.
Linseed, La Plata, c.i.f., ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment. Hull sellers £16.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Oct|Nov shipment sellers £18-13-9.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Nov|Dec delivery buyers 28|7-1|2.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, ewt.—
Jan|Apl delivery buyers 28|7-1|2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Oct. 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 17-5|8.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Oct. 24.

Chartered Bank of India, A. and C. £21-7|8.
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register) £140-1|2.
P. and O. Banking Corporation £9-1|2.
National Bank £53-1|4.
Eastern Bank £7-1|8.
Funding Loan 4 per cent £88-7|8.
Conversion Loan £77-5|8.
Indian Loan 5-1|2 per cent £102-7|8.
Rupee Paper 3-1|2 per cent £54.
Indian Stock 3 per cent Sterling Loan £61-1|8.
Indian Stock 3-1|2 per cent Sterling Loan £71-1|4.
Consols £55-5|8.
War Loan 5 per cent £103-3|8.
Victory Bonds 4 per cent £94-1|8.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Oct. 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. and F. Calcutta.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
Jan|Mar per cwt. 12|7-1|2.
C. and F. Bombay.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|8-3|4.
C. and F. Karachi.—
Oct|Dec per cwt. 12|9-1|2.

"HARASSMENT OF SCHOOL TEACHERS."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There is a letter published in your issue of the 19th instant, signed by a vernacular teacher about the harassment of school teachers. I am sorry to observe that the writer either does not know what he is writing about or wants to misrepresent things intentionally.

2. Ever since the control of the Schools has been transferred to the local authority the School Board and the District Local Board have been trying their level best to increase the pay of the teachers. The Government has to sanction the scheme of the pay of teachers and though moved in 1926 have not yet sanctioned the scheme though innumerable reminders are being sent.

3. Your correspondent quotes two definite instances of harassment and one vague statement (1) The teacher of "over 30 years' service" who was asked to go away, had been rendered too old and useless to teach any further and was asked to retire on pension. The School Board cannot offer to employ men who are too old to teach, neither is such teaching efficient. It was proposed to send the teacher to the Civil Surgeon for certificate about mental fitness. (2) The lady teacher who was made to retire on pension, was the head mistress of the girls' school where a sewing machine was provided for the girls. On inspection the Chairman found that no sewing was taught in the School. When ordered by the chairman to teach sewing to the girls with the help of the machine she thought that it was an insult to her and wrote such letters and carried out such a campaign that when the whole matter was placed before the Board, the Board could not see its way but to punish the school mistress. After three years of a vigorous campaign against the Chairman, she had to retire on pension. The whole correspondence is an instance of how far impertinence can go. (3) A number of school teachers were allowed to resign and go to Bombay where they get double the salary they get here. The Chairman could have stopped them and made them work on the salary they used to get by not accepting their resignations but a generous policy was adopted and they were given all facilities of bettering their prospects.

4. In three years time your correspondents could only invent two cases of what he thinks to be harassment and those too absolutely without any basis as you can see.

5. The whole position of the education is ably summed-up in the Administration Report of the President, District Local Board B. S. D., Mr. S. S. Naik, B.A. (Bom.), B.Sc. (Eng., Edingburg), L. C. E. (Bom.) M. I. E. (Ind.), from which I give below some extracts:—

"The policy of the Board has always been to take into consideration the popular opinion and to provide as much benefit as could possibly be done with the slender resources of the Board. The popular demand for more schools, advanced eduration by opening English classes and classes teaching up to 7th Standard in Vernaculars, and for providing compulsory primary education cannot be satisfied as the Government is not willing to give its share of the cost of the improvements. The report of the School Board is very disappointing reading. Items after items have been disallowed by Government. The education of the children is in raw hands, untrained teachers having been appointed in place of the trained and experienced men who have gone away. The representation of the Board that the teachers should be given living wages and treated as superior to the uneducated peons have fallen on the deaf ears of the Educational Department. The Board went so far as to send a deputation to wait on the Minister of Education yet the problem still remains unsolved. Even backward areas like Versowa, Madh and Malowni are clamouring for compulsory education. The School Board is forced to devise ways and means for its very existence even in the backward and unsatisfactory conditions of the present working. The unsympatetic attitude of the Educational Department in not giving its two-thirds share of the expenditure which we consider legimate is a source of great disappointment. Expansions and improvements are out of question in these circumstances. The question of giving grants to recognised schools is also a very sore one. Some schools which are doing pioneer work in giving education to masses have been recognised for grants assessed on the basis laid down by Government. But Government is not giving its share in the payment of these grants.

The feeling of the people is that the School Board and the District Local Board being now solely responsible for primary education are not progressive enough to meet the popular demands even though the demands are reasonable. I for one would be glad to hand over the primary education back to the Government so that they may manage it as best they like without any regard to the progressive demands of the people."—Yours, etc.,

S. G. TENDULKAR.

126, Hill Road, Bandra.

LATE PROF. VIJAPURKAR.

FORTHCOMING BIOGRAPHY.

Mr. D. V. Kale of the New Samarth Vidyalaya, Talegaon, has undertaken upon himself at the instance of the authorities of Vidyalaya, a very useful task of waiting an authoritative biography of the late Prof. Annasaheb Vijapurkar who is widely known as a pioneer of national education in Maharashtra. The biographer has issued a public appeal to the friends and admirers of the late Dr. Vijapurkar, requesting them to supply him with any material in their possession, which would help him in making the biography as complete and authoritative as possible. To elicit proper information from the correspondents, Mr. Kale has prepared a list of points, which is also freely circulated in Maharashtra. The points suggested are as follows:—

(1) How long did you know the late Prof. Vijapurkar?

(2) In what way you were acquainted with him? Was there any correspondence and if so, will you, please, send a copy of it?

(3) Any reminiscences of the late Prof. Vijapurkar, which will throw light on his nature, mode of living, thoughts and views.

(4) Any special defects in him.

(5) What opinion have you formed about him? etc.

Mr. Kale assures the public of Maharashtra that the biography is going to be written with the assistance of men like Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Vir Vamanrao Joshi and Mr. Bapusaheb Desai who knew Dr. Vijapurkar very intimately.

It is significant to note that Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, S. M. Paranjpye, C. V. Vaidya and G. K. Deodhar, well-known writers and public men of Maharashtra have entirely approved of the scheme of biography. They have, over their signatures, issued a public appeal asking the people of Maharashtra to contribute their quota to the success of the biography to be written by Mr. Kale.

All correspondence regarding biography should be addressed to Mr. H. V. Kale, New Samarth Vidyalaya, Talegaon (Poona).

"ON WHOSE BEHALF?"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have to thank you for publishing my last letter regarding the "Journalists'" address to Mr. B. G. Horniman and crave indulgence for the following few lines.

The "Herald" publishes my last letter in its anniversary number under the caption "A Wail of Woe" with an Editor's note attached thereto. Mr. Horniman's merely calling my alleged statements of facts as "incorrect" would not cut much ice with the general public in the absence of refuting specific charges made against the conveners of the meeting.

As for Mr. Horniman's self-complacency that he will be the first and the last person to receive the address one can leave him at that, but at the same time I can assure him that this will be the first and the last time that the name of the journalistic profession were exploited by a few persons.

A word more and I have done. Mr. Horniman, perhaps, might be thinking that he has dealt me the knock-out blow by referring me as a member of the "Chronicle" staff, but he conveniently forgets to mention that this member of the "Chronicle" staff was associated with him on the staff of the "Herald" from its very inception and had to part company with Mr. Horniman for reasons best known to the latter.—Yours, etc.,

"A JOURNALIST."

Bombay, Oct. 24.

USE OF REVISED PRAYER BOOK.

4 OUT OF 6 SUGGESTIONS OF BISHOP OF LONDON REJECTED.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The London Diocesan Synod, which was sitting secretary for seven hours at St. Martins-in-Field Church, rejected four out of the six suggestions addressed to it by the Bishop of London on the use of the revised prayer book with only minor restrictions in accordance with the policy agreed to by the majority of Bishops in September. 1066 clergy participated in the voting by ballot. The decisions are likely gravely to affect the application of the Bishop's policy.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Casablanca.—The French airman Deine and Serre are reported to have reached a spot six miles from Villa Cisneros where they will be repartriated.—Reuter.

World Cotton Situation

NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN 6 POINTS LOWER ON FAVOURABLE WEATHER— ABSENCE OF SELLERS—SCATTERED BUYING—SMALL RALLY—SELLING INCREASED—ANOTHER DECLINE—GOOD TRADE BUYING AND SHORT COVERING—SMALL MARKET—AWAITING GINNING REPORT—FUTURES 3 TO 7 POINTS HIGHER.

New York, Oct. 24.

The New York futures market opened quiet at a decline of 6 points with January 18.44 on reports of favourable Weather. The weekly Government report issued to-day was favourable and reads as under:—

Mississippi: The rains have caused delay in picking in the East except the Atlantic Coast Areas.

Louisiana: The harvest here is about completed.

Arkansas: There has been good progress in Ginning.

Oklahoma: Cotton is mostly open and picking has advanced rapidly.

Texas: The crop is mostly out in the Southern and Central portions.

Above report is considered favourable particularly over the Western belt but too much rain is reported on the east side of Mississippi river. At 11 a.m. prices improved 1 point with January quoted 19.45 and during the following hour a further rise of 3 points was recorded with —anuary selling at 19.48 on scattered buying. At this level buying orders were inadequate to absorb selling which increased and prices wiped off the improvement recorded after the opening. At 1-26 p.m. prices touched the lowest level of the day when January stood at 19.39 and buying disappeared. Trade interest increased their buying which in conjunction with some short covering easily hardened prices which were quoted 21 points higher with January 19.60 During the last few minutes the market reacted 6 points and closed at a net rise of 3 to 7 points. Spot Cotton prices ruled steady and closed at a rise of 10 points at 20.10c.

The New Orleans futures market ruled steady and January which was quoted 18.92 at 9-30 a.m. improved to 19.02. The net change was a rise of 11 to 6 points with spot quotations unchanged.

This season the American Cotton crop being late, ginning reports issued so far were useless to indicate final crop. Now Bulk of Cotton is ginned and there is a growing belief that the next ginning report will be useful in forming ideas about the size of the crop. The garside cotton service expects the Ginning Report to be 8,526,000 Bales against their last crop estimate of 14,200.000 to 14,700,000 Bales issued during the early days of this month. Fossick's Bureau estimate ginning report to be 7,997,000 Bales against their last crop estimate of 13,993.000 Bales which was fully endorsed by the Bureau Report.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. January Highest 19.60 (2-48 p.m.)
N. Y. January Lowest 19.39 (1-26 p.m.)
N. Y. December Highest 19.63 plus .09
N. Y. December Lowest 19.43—.11.

Hentz::—New York Cables:—"Government weather report indicates ginnings proceeding rapidly; market shows considerable resistance to selling continues. Expect the general tendency to be upwards and would prefer operating on the Bull side."

Reuter:—"Market early declined on favourable weather, but rallied later on trade buying and covering by shorts."

"Garside's estimate of ginnings 8,526,000 bales."

NEW YORK COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 24.
December	19.57 plus .03
January	19.54 plus .04
March	19.48 plus .03
May	19.39 plus .07
July	19.22 plus .04
Middling Spot	20.10 plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	New York, Oct. 24.
October	18.99 plus .11
January	19.02 plus 06
Middling Spot	18.97

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	New York, Oct. 24. Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	76,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	4,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	15,000

LIVERPOOL

NARROW MARKET—ABSENCE OF SELLING PRESSURE—LESS SPOT DEMAND—FUTURES 9 TO 6 POINTS LOWER—SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Oct. 24

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 9 points in sympathy with overnight weakness of American Cotton Exchanges. There was small business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. There was absence of selling pressure but spot demand is declining which is evident from Sales of 6,000 Bales only. Spot Cotton prices were easy and closed at a decline of 30 points to 10.65d. per lb.

East Indian Spot Cotton prices suffered a decline of 20 points but it appears that there is good demand and sales amounted to 1,500 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures ruled quiet but steady and closed at a decline of 7 to 5 points with January 10.19 and May 10.17.

Egyptian Cotton futures ruled rather quiet and closed irregular with a decline of 18 points in near months and 6 points for distant delivery. Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot prices were easier by 35 points to 18.30d. per lb.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Langley and Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Market declined owing to persistent large hedge selling and less demand."

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

"Weekly Government report. Favourable for picking, except heavy rains East of Mississippi River."

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

"The Native State weekly weather report fairly favourable. Picking making progress owing to warm weather over the cotton belt. Market dull but we think will improve."

Hornby Hemelryk and Co.:—"Fossick's estimate of ginnings 7,997,000 bales. Weekly weather unfavourable in the East and favourable in the West."

Messrs. P. Chrystal & Co. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Expect Ginning report will represent unusually large percentage of crop owing to movement being very rapid. We have a good opinion of the market.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 24. Opening	Closing.
October	10.32	10.30—.09
November	....	10.17—.07
December	.....	10.17—.06
January	10.14	10.15—.06
February	....	10.13—.06
March	10.12	10.14—.06
April	....	10.12—.06
May	10.11	10.13—.06
June	.....	10.08—.06
July	10.06	10.07—.06
August	.....	9.97—.06
September	....	9.84—.07
October	.....	9.74—.07
Middling Spot	....	10.65—.20

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Oct. 24. Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	6.000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	1,500

INDIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
Scinde, Fully Good	7.25—.20
Scinde, Fine	7.54—.20
Scinde, Superfine	7.75—.20
Bengal, Good	7.00—.20
Bengal, Fully Good	7.25—.20
Bengal, Fine	7.50—.20
Oomra, Good	7.45—.20
Oomra, Fully Good	7.75—.20
Oomra, Fine	8.05—.20
Broach, Fully Good	8.75—.20
Broach, Fine	9.00—.20
Broach, Superfine	9.25—.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	Liverpool, Oct. 24.
October	17.67—.18
November	17.77—.18
December	18.04—.14
January	17.96—.14
February	17.96—.14
March	18.14—.14
April	18.14—.14
May	18.32—.11
June	18.32—.11
July	18.40—.11
August	18.40—.11
September	18.40—.11
October	18.45—.96
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	18.30—.35

BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Following a small rise in New York futures the local market opened at Rs. 363/12 for Broach A./M. delivery and declined to Rs. 362/8 on selling by a professional operator. Liverpool opened easy at a decline of 2 points against expectations of 5 points higher, prices sagged further and at 4 p.m. were quoted as under:—

Broach A./M. 361/8.
Oomra D./J. 330.
Bengal D./J. 292.

SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The forward market opened at Rs. 360/- for Broach A./M. and after improving to Rs. 360/4 declined on Jobbers selling influenced by easier Liverpool:—

Broach A./M.	359	4	0
Oomra D./J.	329	8	0
Bengal D./J	291	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 25.
Oct.	241.90+1.60
Jan.	238.90+2.70
April	235.60+1.60

DAILY ROOM RATE.

	Bombay, Oct. 25.
Bengal D./J.	292
Broach A./M.	361
Oomra D./J.	330

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, Oct. 25 S. Fine	Fine	F.G.
Bengal	304	299	294
S. P.	300	295	290
Rajputana	300	295	290

CLEARING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 25.
Broach A./M.	363
Bengal D./J.	293
Oomra D./J.	332

READY COTTON SALES.

		Bombay, Oct. 25.	
100	G. Madhavji	Akola	231
100	Do.	Bid	245
100	A. Damodar & Co.	Bengal	250
100	Do.	Berar	290
100	Do.	C. P. No. 2	300
100	Toyomankwa	Khandesh	262
100	Forbes & Co.	Sailu	25?
100	Toyomankwa	Bengal	27
100	Do.	Muthia	25?
100	Tata Mill	Nanded	290
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Gondal	22
100	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	261
100	P. Crystal & Co.	Veraval	22

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.
Since 1st September.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	This year.	Last year.
Khandesh	....	1,492	585
Central India	536	5,368	7,100
Barsi and Nagar	....	1,226	1,20.
Hyderabad-Gaorani	28	909	575
Berar	1,027	11,031	4,237
Central Provinces	62	6,865	2,735
Total Oomras	1,653	26,891	16,435
Dholera	....	1,642	12,3
N.-W. Provinces	604	12,647	6,933
Rajputana	....	903	5,442
Sindh-Punjab	....	456	4,812
Broach	....	2,505	2,345
Coompta and Dharwar	....	1,737	2,339
Westerns-Northerns	....	2,272	2,633
Cocoanada	....	1	....
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	....	451	6,02
Persian	....	30	1,855
American	....	778	13,088
Egyptian and African	....	5,942	4,282
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	....	....	....
Total	2,257	56,255	85,520

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Oct. 25.
1st Sept. to 18th Oct

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year	Last year.
Europe	3,920	91,221	52,524
Japan & China	1,789	1,67,345	56,980
Coast Ports	....	2,961	2,69
Up-country by Rail	....	18,804	8,770
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	....	20,827	5,75
Total	5,709	3,01,166	1,26,72

BULLION MARKET.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Associations Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

London Ready 26/11.
London Forward 26/13.
America cent 58/4.

	Op.	Cl.
Chaina	2/1/12	2/7/12.
Ready	60/7.	

	Op.	Hi.	L.	
Asoje	60/6	60/8	60/4	60/7.
Tejimundi	-/5/-.			
Kartik	60/9	60/11	660/7	60/10
Tejimundi	1/-.			

GOLD.

Ready 21/6.
Asoje 21/5/9.
Kartik 21/5/6.
National city 21/8/9.
N. Monordass 21/8/3.
N. Motilal 21/6.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Oct. 25.

B. C. Rate T T 1|6 D D 1|6 1|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32.
Banks Selling D D 1|6 1|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|6 1|32 Oct.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/6 Nov.
Banks Buying T T 1|6 3|32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 to 15th Nov.
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275
Banks Selling T T 275.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1|2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 928.
Banks Buying D D 940.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 129-1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 125-3|4.
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 137 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-3|2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3|4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.85 24th inst
Shanghai/London 2/7-5/8 25th inst
London/Japan 1/11 3/16 24th inst
London/Paris 124.24 24th inst
London/Belgium 34.890 24th inst
London/Switzerland 25.20.1/4 24th inst
London/Italy 92.60 24th inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold 24th inst £4/4/11.1/2 23rd inst £4/4/11-1/4
Silver London Ready 24th inst 26 11/16
23rd inst 26 11/16
Silver London Forward 24th inst 26 13/16
23rd inst. 26-13/16
Silver New York Ready 24th inst 58 3/16
23rd inst 58-1/8
London Discounts 3 Mos 24th inst 4-3/8 p. c. 23rd inst 4-3/8 p. c.
London Discounts 6 Mos 24th inst 4.1/2 p. c. 23rd inst 4.1/2 p. c.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4-1|2 per cent
Money:—Inter Bank Call 2.3/4 per cent.
3 mos. 3-3/4 per cent; 6 mos. 4-1/2 per cent
12 mos 4-3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/8/6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93|10.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93|2.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7
4-1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100|2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 100|12.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101|10.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/12.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102|6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/8.
6-1|2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/12.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83|4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82|4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1951 Rs. 110|8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 1st November sett.—
3-1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73|7|0.
1945-55 Rs. 105|11|0.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1928-29	1927-28
" Yesterday do	76000	72000
Exports to date do	1932000	1840000
Stock at Ports 19-10-28	1646000	2049000
" Interior Towns do	847000	987000
" Liverpool 19-10-28	545000	1015000
Visible Supply 19-10-28	3945000	5024000
Quantity in Sight do	4681000	4892000

STOCKS AND SHARES.

Activity In Indian Cements

BULL SUPPORT AND COVERING

Bombay, Oct. 25.

There was some steady appearance in the Dalal Street when it opened to-day for daily transactions. Cotton Mill shares opened steady but after a small decline, prices assumed a hardening tendency on increased enquiry for the next settlement contracts. There was some short covering and although prices gains were not much there was decided change in the sentiment. Yesterday's weakness was anticipated to continue but there was no selling pressure. Some transfer business of B Dyeing and Fazal was done at a premium of Rs. 2/8 and Rs. 3/2 respectively. Tata Iron shares displayed a better tone on bull support. Rumours of a Rs. 9 dividend for Indian Cement attracted increased bull support, but later on prices eased off on profit-taking. Hydros were also in good demand. Transfer business in Tata Iron Defd is done at Rs. 1|6 ad Ordinary at As. 6. Hydros have fixed to pay Rs. 4o dividend. Bombay Burmahs registered a small rise. Scindias were easy but Bombay Steams ruled steady. There is some trouble at Spring Mill and 4000 men have struck work. It is said that the trouble is due to reduction in men and wages Last days for transfer business fall due on Saturday, the 27th and Monday, the 29th instant.

E. D. Sassoon shares were sold at As 1. Laxmi Cotton opened at Rs. 156 and improved Rs. 5. New Berar Press shares opened at Rs. 607|8 and closed at Rs. 610. Gujarat Rlys. were done at Rs 93. Tapi Rys. were bought at Rs. 705 Sirajgunjs were done at Rs. 93. Central Provinces were realized at Rs. 100|12 India Bank stood at Rs. 97. Imperials opened at Rs. 1590 and improved Rs. 2|8 New issues opened at Rs. 375 and gained Re. 1|4. Central Bank shares opened at Rs. 24|12 and hardened to Rs. 25. Andhra V Ordinary were done at Rs. 715. Tata Powder Ord. opened at Rs. 520 and firmed to Rs. 522|8. B. E. Tram Pref. maintained Rs. 69|4. Katni Defd. opened at Rs 980 and rose Rs. 10. Punjab Cements opened at Rs. 16|4 but closed at Rs. 16|2. New India Ince. opened at Rs. 22|8 and closed at Rs. 22|12. Jupiters were steady at Rs. 12. Vulcans were done at Rs. 7|15. Scindia opened at Rs. 14|8 and declined As. 2. Tata Steel first Pref. changed hands at Rs. 135 and second Pref. opened at Rs. 88 and improved to Rs. 88|4. Tata Constructions opened at Rs. 65 and advanced to Rs. 67 on buying by a well-known party. Tata Oils opened at Rs. 31|8 and improved to Rs. 32. Bombay Telephones were done at Rs. 51|8. B. B. Petrol opened at Rs. 4|12 and improved to Rs. 4|12|6.

Indian Bleachings were steady at Rs. 243|12. Alcock opened at Rs. 362|8 and closed at Rs. 364|6. Burmah opened at Rs. 817|8 and advanced to Rs. 822|8 Trams opened at Rs. 148|12 and closed at Rs. 149|6. Bundi Cement opened at Rs. 23|10 and closed at Rs. 23|12. Central India Mining opened at Rs. 12|12 and declined As. 4. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 378|12 and closed at Rs. 385. Katni Ord. opened at Rs. 272|8 and closed Rs 275. Sivrajpur declined to Rs. 29|8 after opening at Rs. 30.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

Bombay Dyeing 841, 42, 40, 45, 43.
Century 397, 400, 398|2.
Colaba 138.
Crescent 148, 49-6.
Fazul 791, 89, 95, 92.
Indore 375, 73-2, 74-6, 74.
Madhowji 52.
Nagpur 507, 8,
New Great 245, 46.
Pearl 510, 13, 11, 12.
Simplex 85, 86, 85-10.
Swadeshi 473.
Burma 817, 21, 20. 22.
Hydro 1146, 50, 55, 52.
Tram 149-6.
Deff. 2881, 83333,333333333raT
Deff. 281, 83, 80, 85, 87, 85.
Ord. 79, 79-8, 80-2, 79-14.
Indian 376, 81, 90, 86, 85.
Katni Ord. 271, 75.
Alcock 360, 61, 64-6.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Oct. 25.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmedabad Advance (100) Rs. 386/4
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 843/12
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 508/12
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 487-1|2.
Century (100) (yr. 20) 398-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 3, 149/6
Colaba Land (100.) (yr. 6) 138/12
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 6/11/0
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (100) yr. 13-1|2) 792-8.
Finlay (100) 0, 117-8.
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 118/12
Indore Malwa (100) 13.1/4 372/8
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 243/12
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1|2.
Kasturihand (50) 17-8.
Kohinoor (100) (13.1/2) 211/4
Laxmi Cotton (250) 755, 1580
Madowji Darmsey (100) nil 52/8
Madras United (250) Rs. 25. 500.
Madowji Dharmsey (100) nil, 52/8
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170-10.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1575.
New Great Mills (100) O. 246/4
New City Mills (100) 7-1|2 95.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1|2, 228-12.
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 512/8
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 85/10
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 473/12
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 65.
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90 2495
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil, 364/6
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10 822/8
Burma T Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4/12/6
Bombay Steam Co. P. (250) 6 p.c.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 277-8.
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 296/4
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 150.
Jos' Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd.) 12
Kemp (200) Rs. 15. 192-1|2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Re. 1 X.D. 22/14
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7|12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D. (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2375
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682|8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 14/6
Tata Construction (30) 4, 67
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 285
Tata Iron Pref. (2nd) (100) 7-1|2 p.c. X.D. 88.
Tata Iron Defd. (O) Rs. 285
Tata Iron (O) (85) Rs. 80/2
Telephone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 51/8
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4, 23/12
Central India Mining (10) O, 12/8
Gwalior Cement (100) 133/12
Indian Cement O. (250) 385
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 275
Punjab Cement (10) 16-2.
United Cement (100) 104
Shahabad Cement (100) 7 p.c. 181/4
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29/8

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 920.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 101
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat (100) 5 p.c. 90
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1|4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1|2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1|2 p.c. 705
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c. 88|8.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100 1,140.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 30 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 900.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley O. (1,000), 4 p.c. 715.
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 149-6.
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 350, 1148/12. 1152/8
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1|2 p.c. 104.
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Tata Hyddo Elec. (O). (100) 30, 1152/8.
Tata Power O. (1,000) 521/4
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940

CORPORATION VOTES ADDRESS TO SIR LESLIE WILSON

Nationalist Members Remain Neutral.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation by an overwhelming majority viz 52 against 16 voted a farewell address to Sir Leslie Wilson, the retiring Governor of Bombay. The debate lasted for an hour and a quarter; the resolution was passed many Nationalists remaining neutral.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla moved:—"That the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, P. C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. D.S.O. on his retirement from the Office of Governor of Bombay.

"2. That a Committee composed of the Councillors (to be named at the meeting) be appointed to draft the Address in consultation with the Commissioner.

"3. That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction the necessary grant for the illumination of the Address and for a silver casket and other incidental charges."

A POPULAR GOVERNOR.

Dr. Batliwalla in moving his proposition expressed a hope that the Corporation would unanimously vote for it as it was not the case of a new Governor whom they were asked to vote an address out of courtesy to take an opportunity to ventilate their grievances. Sir Leslie Wilson, he said, had proved a great statesman and showed innumerable instances of his love and regard for the Presidency. The first and foremost, he said, was the release of Mahatma Gandhi soon after his landing in Bombay from Yeravda jail. Then his second act of kindness and sympathy was the active part he took in alleviating the distress of those who suffered during the Gujerat floods. Then he reminded the House how the Governor had earned the gratitude of the whole Presidency by bringing about an amicable settlement in regard to the Bardoli dispute which threatened to develop into revolution not only in the Bombay Presidency but the whole of India. Further the mill strike which involved 150,000 operatives and continued till six months terminated by the persistent intervention of the Governor. Dr. Batliwala then pointed out how the Governor was zealous for the maintenance of the civic rights of the Corporation and gave an instance that if it was not for the intervention of Sir Leslie Wilson, the King of Afghanistan would have gone out of Bombay without the Corporation address. When he saw that the Government of India would not allow the Corporation to present an address to H. M. the King of Afghanistan at Apollo Bunder Sir Leslie telegraphed to the Government of India and pressed for the rights of the Corporation. Again when he saw that that was not possible he advised the speaker, who was President of the Corporation at that time to insist on their rights and give an address in the Corporation Hall. If it was not due to the trouble, tact and argument of Sir the Corporation would have cancelled the cancelled the address to H. M the King of Afghanistan.

He gave one more proof of the Governor's sympathy towards the Municipal Corporation and said the Corporation were fighting hard for Indianisation of service and the Governor as a proof of sympathy towards their aspiration for the first time in the history of Bombay gave them an Indian Commissioner, Mr. A. R. Dalal, who was an experienced I. C. S. Officer and whom Government wanted very much in their own interests. Then again recently in respect of the resolution of Dr. J. N. Chokey who moved in the Corporation that the Municipal Commissioner should not receive the Simon Commission when they land in Bombay, the Governor deleted his name from the list of officers who were asked to receive Sir John Simon and his colleagues. Dr. Batliwalla concluding said that if he had his own way he would have advised the citizens of Bombay to erect a statue of the Governor in commemoration of his sympathy and regard for the people of this Governor in commemoration of his sympathy and regard for the people of this Presidency.

Dewan Bahadur A. K. Pai seconded the Presidency.

MR HIRJEEBEHDIN'S OPPOSITION.

Mr. E. R. Hirjeebehdin in opposing the resolution made a length speech and said.

If the address was voted to Sir Leslie Wilson as a man and a humanitarian I for one would have strongly supported the resolution for in Sir Leslie we had a nice amiable gentleman of broad sympathy. But if the Address is to be voted to him as it is proposed, as the retiring Governor of Bombay it is necessary for us to consider whether the sum total of his work deserves at our hands the recognition proposed to be given. I have on such consideration come to the conclusion that if Sir Leslie's work is weighed in the balance it will be found wanting.

Sir Leslie's Governorship is barren of any outstanding act of statesmanship or sagacity. Sir Leslie was yielding to bureaucratic surroundings around him. His choice of his colleagues and Ministers was not happy and he failed to rise above his surroundings.

He then moved an amendment that the Corporation do vote a Farewell Address to H. H. Sir Leslie Wilson.

Mr. Shivdas Chapsey seconded the amendment and deplored the mentality of the Corporators who are prone to vote an address no matter whether the recipient was a Governor or a white dog.

MR. NARIMAN'S ESTIMATE OF SIR LESLIE.

Mr. K. F. Nariman described Dr. Batliwalla as well as the Governor as good masters of ceremony The Governor he maintained, was true Englishman and a thorough geneleman, but as head of the Bombay Presidency he had failed in his duty. Mr. Nariman had not the least objection if the Corporation voted an address to Sir Leslie Wilson as a Society gentleman but the Corporation should have nothing to do with him as head of the administration. He agreed with Mr. Shivdas Chapsey that the Corporation possessed a mentality that even if a white dog came they would kiss him and would not hesitate to vote addresses for Sir Michael O'Dwyer and General Dwyer under the pretext of Indian hospitality. To his (Mr. Nariman's) mind a worse and weaker Governor never came to Bombay and the governor deserved a vote of censure instead of a Farewell Address.

Mr. Nairman then enumerated the shortcomings of Sir Leslie Wilson and said he continued the folly of the Bombay Development department. Then he was not able to fulfil the promise he made in regard to the education in the city. It was also the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay (Mr. Turner) who had given evidence before the Simon Commission in a very reactionary manner and said no cabinet of any Governor was so weak and rotten as that of the Cabinet of the present Governor. It was so worthless that Mr. Nariman said those who were unfit for any job and were failures for any ordinary work in life were made Ministers. No Governor, he repeateds had such a rotten inefficient and ridiculour cabinet as the Governor of Bombay. Those appointments were also made on communalism on the distinct understanding as to how many votes the prospective minister would get to support the the government. The governor did not care whether it was the lamp post or the white dog so far as he promised support to government by his votes.

In conclusion Mr. Nariman advised Sir V. A. Dabholker to arrange for a private garden party or dinner party and indulge in speechmaking there rather than give a civic address to the Governor.

Dr. R. M. Mistry supported the proposition and urged the housed not to mix politics with their civic duty.

"A DEATHBED REPENTENCE."

Sir V. A. Dabholker characterised the opposition of a handful of Nationalists as a death bed repentance. He was inclined to say so in view of the silence of Dr. J. N. Chokey who was always up against the officials.

Replying to Mr. Hirjeebehdin's criticism he asked who was more competent to talk about the Bardoli affair? Mr. Ambalal Purshotam or Mr. Hirjeebehdin?

Some voices: Who is Ambalal Purshotam?

Sir V. A. Dabholker: You are Coprorators and you do not know your own work. That shows how much interest you take in the civic affairs. Mr. Ambalal is the same person who wrote to the Corporation last month that a joint address be given to Sir Leslie Wilson and Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel for their sympathy towards the people of Bardoli.

Then referring to the question of education Sir V. A. Dabholker asked who supported the governfent in the council on the University Bill? Of course, he replied, the Swarajists members down from Mr. Swaminarayen to Mr. Desai and Mr. Nariman. Then Governor was blamed for the prosecution of Mr. Nariman but he again asked why blame the Governor and not the Parsi Member who was the Hon. General Member of the Government and was responsible for the prosecution. Again he asked Mr. Nariman as to what authority he had to criticise the Ministers. Is it because he failed to get an appointent as a Minister? (Laughter.)

A voice: What about Mr. Hirjeebehdin.

Another voice: Failure in nomination to the Council.

Sir V. A. Dabholker: I do not know.

Mr. Nariman: (To Sir V. A. Dabholker): Did you not try for the ministership?

SIR VASANTRAO'S REGRET.

Sir V. A. Dabholker: These people talk with the tongue in their cheeks. They ought to know that a nominated member cannot become a Minister (laughter). This is the way Mr. Nariman is misleading the youths of Bombay (laughter.) It is no use shouting "go back", "shame shame" without knowing all the facts.

Mr. Balubhai Desai also opposed the resolution and said the governor was guilty of degeneration of the Council by introducing communalism.

At this stage closure was moved and the amendment of Mr. Hirjeebehdin was put to the vote and declared lost only two voting for it. The original proposition was carried by 52 against 16.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

AMERICAN COTTON

THE GINNING REPORT

Bombay, Oct. 25.

The Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce to-day issued its report on the ginnings of the current American Cotton Crop to October 17. The report showed that 8,147,000 bales had been ginned by that date, as compared with 4,961,000 bales to September 30 and with 8,119,000 bales ginned to the same date last year. The improvement in ginnings as compared with 1927 is of course no indication as to the relative size of the crops since in 1924 when nearly 13,627,936 bales were produced, the ginnings to mid-October were 7,615,000 bales. However on a comparative basis during the past ten years the average percentage ginned upto 17th October in each season works out to be 57.5 per cent. and 58.1 per cent. of the past five seasons. Considering on the same basis to-day's ginning figure shows a probable crop of 14,170,000 bales. But in view of heavy movement and extensive Southern hedge selling, this figure seems as discounted. Under this belief to-day's report is considered colourless and the New York futures market opened at a rise of 15 points. The local market declined to Rs. 357 for Broach A.M. delivery at 8-55 p.m. as soon as the ginning figures were received but soon improved to Rs. 364 on firm New York opening.

Comparison with past years:—

1928-29.

	Bales.
Ginned upto Oct. 17	8,147,000
Previous report	4,961,000
	3,186,000
Final crop	12,778,000

1927-28.

	Bales.
Ginned upto Oct. 17	8,119,000
Previous report	5,945,000
	2,174,000
Final crop	17,755,000

1926-27.

	Bales.
Ginned upto Oct. 17	8,727,709
Previous report	4,643,139
	4,084,000
Final crop	17,755,000

1925-26.

	Bales.
Ginned upto Oct. 17	9,518,000
Previous report	7,226,000
	2,292,000
Final crop	16,123,000

1924-25.

	Bales.
Ginned upto Oct. 17	7,615,000
Previous repor	4,527,000
	3,088,000
Final crop	13,627,936

QUANTITY GINNED AFTER OCT. 17.

	Bales.
1927-28	4,659,000
1926-27	9,028,000
1925-26	6,605,000
1924-25	6,012,000

The average ginnings in past ten years show 57.5 per cent. ginned upto October 17 and during the past five years the average works at 58.1 per cent. of the total productions as under:—

Year	Oct. 17. per cent.
1927	63.5
1926	49.2
1925	59.0
1924	55.8
1923	63.0
1922	71.7
1921	68.9
1920	43.4
1919	43.5
1918	57.3
10 years average	57.5

DR. AMBEDKAR AND TAXI DRIVERS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Permit me the hospitality of the valuable columns of your paper to ventilate the grievances of the taxi-drivers.—

Giving evidence before the Simon Commission Dr. Ambedkar states: "Untouchables are not even allowed the use of motor cars licensed for public conveyances." On behalf of the taxi-drivers with reference to his statement I beg to state as follows:—

The above statement shows that the taxi-drivers do not accept fare from these people because they are "untouchables." But the fact is that they are refused not owing the "untouchability" but for the reason that they act in a unclean manner and are not well-dressed. The taxi-drivers has no right to refuse any person irrespective of class or creed. It is really a sorrowful thing that Dr. Ambedkar should blame the taxi-drivers for refusing "untouchables" as passengers. There are "untouchables" among the taxi-drivers themselves and they joined hands at any purpose. Dr. Ambedkar has no reason to believe that the "untouchables" get such treatment at the hands of taxi-drivers simply because they are "untouchables". On the contrary we welcome these people without any grudge if they are well-dressed and act in a manner so as not to cause any injury to the public.—Yours, etc.,

P. G. JOSHI,
Hon. Secretary,
Professional Motor Drivers' Union.
Bombay, Oct. 25.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

The S.S. "Razmak" with the English mails of October 11 due at 6 a.m.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the Homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

Third quarterly ordinary general meeting of Indian Merchants' Chamber 3 p.m.

SUNDAY, Oct. 28.

Uran Agiari anniversary celebrations. Special steamer leaves the Ferry Wharf at 12 noon.

MONDAY, Oct. 27.

B.E. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Wednesday to 6 a.m. of Thursday:—

Small-pox attack 1, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack 1, death nil; Influenza attack nil, death 1.

Total mortality (exclusive of the still-born) 80. The total mortality this day last year was 83.

BAND AT POONA.

By kind permission of Lt-Col. H. B. Benton, M.C., and the Officers of the 4th Bn. 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, the Band will play at the Empress Gardens, Poona, on Saturday, 27th October, from 6 to 7 p.m., weather permitting.

VIJAYA DASHAMI CELEBRATIONS.

Under the auspices of the Bandra Vidyarthi Mandal Vijaya Dashami was celebrated on Tuesday last at the Municipal Marathi School Hall, Bandra when Miss Firojbai Anandkar was voted to the chair. Mr. Motiram Karnik, Hony. Secretary of the Mandal, read the report of the working of the Vidyarthi Mandal and requested the students gathered to enrol themselves as the members of the Mandal.

ALL-INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE ELECTION.

As the above Committee office has received more than seven nominations for the All-India Congress Committee's elections, the polling will take place on Sunday (the 4th November, 1928) between 3 p.m. and 9 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

This cancels all previous announcements regarding the Polling Day, etc.

JOINT BOARD CONGRESS NATIONALIST MUNICIPAL PARTY.

A meeting of the Joint Board Congress Nationalist Municipal Party will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-3 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association will be held to-day (Friday) at the Municipal Corporation Hall, Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.)

NATIONAL BABY AND HEALTH WEEK, VILE PARLE.

The above Week will be celebrated at Parle Tilak Vidyalaya, on 26th, 27th and 28th instant. To-day's programme is as under:—

2 p.m. Opening ceremony of the Exhibition: Welcome Song. Dialogues. Address and National Song.

The Exhibition is open every day from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Lectures on different subjects with the aid of magic lantern slides and cinema films every day at 9 p.m.

(Babies under three years will be examined by local doctors and prizes will be awarded to healthy ones).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. Mail Steamer "Rawalpindi" with the Mails from Bombay of 20th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

The Outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Ranchi" with the mails from London of the 18th instant arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 24th instant and left there at 3 p.m. the same day.

ALL-INDIA BRAHMIN SABHA.

Under the auspices of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, Pandits Narayanshastri Marathe, Mahadeoshastri Divekar, Sidheshwarshastri Chithrav and Tarka Teerth Laxmanshastri Joshi will deliver lectures to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. at the Hari Keshav Gokhale Hall of the Brahmin Sabha, Girgaon, on "The All India Brahmin Conference of Benares." Prof. P. V. Kane will preside.

TENDERS FOR STERLING.

On Thursday, the 25th October, 1928, tenders to the amount of £13,050,000 at 1s. 6-1|16d. were received and allotted approximately 7-3|4 per cent. £1,000,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday, the 31st October 1928 on the same conditions as previously announced.

Under the Clock

(BY "TWINKLE")

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1928.

"Could it be," inquires a writer in an Anglo-Indian journal, "that at certain seasons of the year, or in certain localities, some special food is available that renders the saliva venomous, so that a prong with that sharp tongue at a short distance does the mischief?" He is discussing the effects of poison glands in some lizards, but the question reminds me of what happens "at certain seasons" in the political field.

* * *

And it occurs in all localities too. The seasons are electoral seasons. Then a lot of "special food" in the form of electioneering speeches and pamphlets becomes "available" and this renders the saliva "venomous."

* * *

How prodigious is the activity of the Birkenheads of England at such seasons when the political saliva is rich in venom. The time is soon coming in England when those hungering for being sent up to Parliament will be engaged in a wordy warfare in which the battle will be easy for the man who has "a sharp tongue" that "at a short distance" can work havoc in silencing opponents.

* * *

A friend who has had experience of two general elections in Britain once related to me the best thing he had seen in the way of silencing an opponent. It was in a small town in the Isle of Wight. Two men were standing outside a pub. Argument ran high regarding the relative merits of Liberal and Tory leaders. At last the Tory enthusiast asked a "clincher" of a question:

"'As yer Lloyd Jarge a beard?"

"No, 'e asn't," was the reply.

"Then yer 'as no case. A man who wants to lead must look solumn and powerful. Yer Lloyd Jarge can't."

* * *

The Pooja holidays are, according to the "Statesman," "precious as a respite from the cark and care of working days."

* * *

But an Imperial sense of duty compels it to admonish an "Indian contemporary." It agrees with the "contemporary" that in Bengal "the people are of the village." But what does the "contemporary" advise during the care-free Pooja days?

* * *

"Turning the occasion to glorious gain," the "Statesman" remarks in petulant words, "it suggested that students might spend the next month in propagating the Swaraj creed in the villages."

* * *

Bad, too bad, isn't it? The cities are affected and if the virus spreads to the villages—good God, what will happen to poor India then? That is why the Steel Frame is ready to girdle itself more securely round India. Don't you know? The Indians must be saved from themselves.

* * *

"I am sorry to hear that Paul has eloped with your wife. I thought he was your best friend."

"He is!"

THE HARTMANS

TROUPE OF REAL COMEDY DANCERS FOR BOMBAY.

Previous dancers who have toured the East hiherto have been either classical or straight dancers. And dancing comedians who do their regular comedy patter w. dancing used only as a side line have been here before, but The Hartmans are the first real comedy dancers to come out East. They do not rely on dialogue for laughs, the dances themselves are funny, and they do their comedy while dancing.

Watch for the falls that tall, funny, seemingly boneless Paul Hartman takes. But don't get alarmed on his account when he falls, he'll take good care not to hurt himself. And don't attempt to emulate him in the privacy of your home, for you will get hurt.

A surprise in store for you is the performance Paul Hartman's pretty little partner will put up. Homely women comediennes are abundant, and pretty girls who can do nothing but look pretty are plentiful, but not often do you find beauty and comedy sense combined in one girl. Such happy and pleasing combination is to be found in Grace Hartman. She not only is unusually pretty, but a clever dancer and comedienne to boot.

The revue The Hartmans present is of unparallel novelty and is expeditiously performed—there are none of those long wearisome waits. From the moment the curtain rises until it finally falls again there is not an idle moment and the stage is never deserted.

The Syncopated Divorce, one of the 'high spots' of the opening performance, is a number written by the Hartmans and is full of spontaneous, sparkling comedy. It lends variety to the programme and proves that the Hartmans are not mere dancers.

You will marvel at their agility, especially in the burlesque of music-hall acrobats; but the hardest and most sensational dance in the revenue is Paul Hartman's drunk dance. The fame of their Tango is wide-spread, and in America is regarded as one of the funniest dances ever seen.

Accompanying the Hartmans is Miss Stella French a Scotch-American with a burr on her tongue that sounds, we are assured, like Johnny Walker tastes.

The manner in which she plays the bagpipes and her American buck dancing will draw laughs from you by the score.

Don't you miss these entertainers for anything at the Royal Opera House next Saturday, who will appear in conjunction with a Broadway Butterfly, a beautiful screen story of Broadway night-life, starring Dorothy Devore and Louise Fazenda. We understand that the admission rates will remain same.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In Pounds of Sterling).

Sterling purchased in India: Remittances during the week ending 20th October, 1928, 10,57,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1928 to 20th October 1928 13,262,000.

Total Remittances during the week ending 20th October 1928 1,057,000; Total remittances from 1st April 1928 to 20th October, 1928 13,262,000.

TROUBLE AGAIN IN SPRING MILL

ALL OPERATIVES "DOWN TOOLS."

NO REPLY TO MEN YET?

That the mill industry is not still out of the woods was evidenced by the closing down of the Spring Mill on Thursday as a protest against the alleged retrenchment by the management.

It will be remembered that last week about 150 operatives of this mill had "downed tools" as they thought that the men were asked to do extra work in place of the men who were retrenched. The management, however, had assured them that retrenchment was not effected, and they had also promised to make an enquiry and give their reply to the men within three days. The operatives waited for more than three days, but as no reply was forthcoming they all struck work.

The total strength of the Spring mill is 4,000 and after the Enquiry Committee was promised this is the first mill to go on strike with all the operatives working in different departments.

BOMBAY AMATEUR DRAMATIC SOCIETY.

The above Society has been formed by the promoters at their general meeting held on Sunday last with a view to perform intellectual and instructive plays and dramas in the Gujarati, Marathi, Hindustani and English languages in Bombay and thereby help to improve the existing conditions of the professional stage. It does not intend in any way to compete with the professional stage which has to be everywhere controlled by commercial principles. The Amateur Society can help to raise the taste of the public and thus improve the conditions for the professional stage also. All Indians, male and female are eligible for membership on election by the Managing Committee. Ordinary members are to pay a half yearly subscription of Re. 1 only.

The next general meeting will be held at Ranchod Bhuwan, near Opera House, Sandhurst Road, to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) to consider the proposal of opening a bi-weekly class in Elocution and Dramatic Art. Further particulars and forms of application for membership can be had from the Hon. Secretaries at the following address: Dr. Manubhai Dalal, 220|4 Kalbadevi Road, or Mr. S. A. Mehta "Arya Bhawan," Sandhurst Road, Girgaum.

NO ADMISSION TO MINT

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

The Mint Master, Bombay, states that no further passes will be issued to the Public to visit the Bombay Mint, as the manufacture of coinage is being transferred to Calcutta till further orders of the Government of India.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 7th Nov., 1928 at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress Office.

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6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

INDIGENOUS INDIAN BANKING,

A paper read at the Royal Society of Arts, London.

By M. M. S. Gubbay, C.S.I., C.I.E., General Manager, P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd., late Controller of Currency and Financial Secretary to the Government of India. With discussions by Sir Henry Strakosch, Mr. E. L. Price, Sir Selwyn Fremantle, Mr. A. Gopalji, Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, Mr. Francis Skrine, and Mr. Reginald A. Mant. Price Re. 1-12.

The main points noticed in this very interesting and instructive lecture on the Indigenous Indian Banking are (1) The Working of the Joint Stock Banks on purely commercial principles and (2) the dealing of Indian Bankers or Banias on private lines as apart from the Imperial and Native Banks and Co-operative Institutions. Mr. Gubbay has succeeded in giving a very valuable estimation of the present and future position of these two groups. This work will have a very large sale, because the subject treated in it is both interesting and important especially in view of its close connection with the question of establishing in India a true Central Bank.

TARAPOREVALA
Kitab Mahal, Hornby Road, Bombay.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1928.

CANT OF SAFEGUARDS.

The Government of Bombay and the Simon Commission have made themselves ridiculous by their persistence in concealing from the public a public document like the Government's memorandum on Reforms. Having conspired to treat as secret what ought not to be secret, they have bungled in the matter; for Government's proposals are now more or less an open secret. The vigilant Free Press has fairly lifted the veil of secrecy and published what seems to be a reliable report of the memorandum. The Free Press representative describes the memorandum as able and statesmanlike and naively asks: "Why then all this secrecy?" Possibly Government did not want all to know just yet that they had condemned communal electorates. The memorandum has certainly some good features in it, but we cannot yet pronounce it to be able or statesmanlike till we know something about the Government's proposals about the Central Government. It has of late become fashionable in certain quarters to advocate a sort of provincial autonomy and the "strengthening" of the Central Government. Since the Government have ever shown themselves past masters of the art of taking away with the left hand what they have given with the right, we cannot say before examining all their proposals whether from the national point of view the proposals are any real advance on the present position. As for their being acceptable to the people, the All-Parties' Conference has already declared that nothing short of full Dominion Status would be acceptable to the country.

Complete autonomy in the provinces is incompatible with lack of responsibility in the Central Government, and the provincial autonomy recommended by the Government of Bombay is far from being complete. The subterfuges they have suggested by way of safeguards are in glaring contrast with the principles of true responsible Government. They are only safeguards for the bureaucracy. The proposal to have a wholly elected Legislature sounds very well. But the refusal to extend the present franchise detracts much from the representative character of the Legislature. In the absence of communal electorates, which the Government have at long last learnt to condemn, in the absence, too, of the discredited system of nomination, universal suffrage, recommended by the Nehru Committee, is the most effective safeguard for all backward communities. By refusing to extend the franchise Government deny any real power to the poor and backward classes like the workers and peasants and the "Depressed" classes, while professing much gushing solicitude for their welfare. The reservation of three seats for the "Depressed" classes in selected areas is a sorry substitute for the Nehru Committee's proposal of adult franchise, which gives real power to the classes all over the Presidency. As regards workmen, Government have allowed the Council, which under the existing franchise must necessarily be predominantly capitalistic, to co-opt, if it thinks necessary, three or fewer members to "represent" Labour. This is the worst kind of indirect election and is cleverly designed to keep out true representatives of Labour. We have no doubt that workmen and peasants and the "Depressed" classes will decidedly prefer the Nehru Report to the recommendations of the Bombay Government. In contrast with the scurvy treatment given to Labour and "Depressed" classes may be noted Government's anxiety to add one more to the present three seats for the less than hundred Inamdars and Sirdars. The reactionary suggestion of two Executive Councillors to go back to the spurious system of indirect election for all except Europeans and some other privileged bodies deserves to be dismissed with contempt.

Having provided for a fairly flexible Legislative Council, the Government suggest the transference of all subjects to the Ministers, including Law and Order and Land Revenue. But even then they must have safeguards. The precise safeguards do not seem to have been finally decided upon, but several alternatives are suggested. They are: (1) giving the Governor full powers of certification and veto in regard to Law and Order and Land Revenue, (2) to institute a safe Second Chamber, and (3) to create a small Council of four nominated by the Governor to advise him and not responsible to the Legislature. The first device is practically worse than the present system inasmuch as it puts a non-Indian autocrat in place of a section of bureaucracy of which half is Indian. The third in effect keeps up the present Council and only makes some Ministers do the bidding of the Council. A Second Chamber in a province is superfluous if it is a replica of the popular House and mischievous if it is a packed body. The country might tolerate one as part of the Central Legislature, but would not tolerate more. Apart from the nature of these so-called safeguards, the very assumption on which the safeguards are based is wrong. The assumption is that irresponsible officers ensure greater efficiency than responsible Ministers. The assumption needs but to be stated to be discredited. The essential principle of responsible Government is that the public servants' responsibility to the public whom they profess to serve ensures true and lasting efficiency. Irresponsibility is only a dishonest subterfuge to screen inefficiency. Responsible Ministers may commit errors as irresponsible bureaucrats have done, but being brought to book they will learn through errors, whereas irresponsible officials have not the compelling incentive to avoid errors. Truly speaking safeguards are needed against bureaucrats, not against responsible Ministers. Even under Dominion Status, safeguards will be necessary against the misuse of the emergency powers left to the Governors and Viceroys. It is ridiculous for alien birds of passage to ask for safeguards against the transfer of power to the people of the soil.

AN APPEAL TO MR. JINNAH.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the accredited spokesman of the Indian Muslims who, along with other Muslim leaders, formulated the famous Delhi proposals which form the basis of the Nehru recommendations regarding the position of Muslims under a Swaraj Government, will return from Europe to-day. His prolonged absence from India has been a cause of no little anxiety to all patriotic Indians who ardently wish to see the Hindus and Muslims make a last unitted effort to wrest freedom from unwilling hands. In his absence some of his lieutenants, ecpecially some members of the Legislative Assembly, have been making frantic efforts to sabotage the most constructive effort yet made by the collective political wisdom of the country to solve the Hindu-Muslim problem. And the most deplorable feature of the propaganda against the Nehru Report and the Lucknow decisions, which some Muslims have been carrying on, is the misrepresentation of the true contents and character of that Report and those decisions. The speeches delivered by Moulvi Mahomed Yakub and Maulana Shaukat Ali at a Muslim meeting held at Chota Kabristan on Wednesday provide a melancholy illustration of this fact. Moulvi Mahomed Yakub said, among other things, that in the Nehru Report there were no safeguards for the preservation of Muslim culture. This is hardly fair to the compilers of the Report having regard to the Declaration of Rights contained in it which guarantees freedom of conscience and the free profession and practice of religion and which recognises Hindustani, written in Urdu as well as Devnagri script, as the language of the State. More amazing still was the statement of Moulvi Mahomed Yakub that "the Nehru Committee had entirely ignored the persistent demand of the Mahomedan community in regard to the redistribution of the provinces" when one remembers that the Committee strongly recommends the separation of Sind. It was, however, left to Maulana Shaukat Ali to make the astounding declaration that Islam itself was in danger because of the Nehru Report. One des not know whether to laugh or to weep over such jejune efforts to stampede the Muslim community into the rejection of the Lucknow decisions without giving them a fair and careful consideration. In welcome contrast to these efforts is the manifesto issued over the signatures of Dr. Ansari, Maharajah of Mahmudabad and others who convey their assurances to their co-religionists that their position under the Nehru proposals, as modified by the All-Parties' Conference, will be in no way worse and, in some respects, better than under the resolution adopted by the All-India Muslim League at the Calcutta session. They realise that the only body which can express its verdict authoritively on those proposals is the All-India Muslim League, the duly accredited political organisation of the Mussalmans of India. It was this organisation which helped the Indian National Congress in bringing about the historic Lucknow Pact of 1916. It is the same body which must, on behalf of the Muslim community, ratify the more historic Lucknow Pact of 1928. Mr. Jinnah is the President of the League and has worthily maintained and enhanced its prestige and authority for several years. Never did he assert that prestige and that authority more effectively than he did last year in the face of the revolt of Sir Mahomed Shafi and his co-adjutors. Will he now allow the good and great work of several years to be undone by giving his support to the so-called Muslim All-Parties' Conference convened and organised by persons who are determined to wreck the Nehru Report?

OFFICIAL CONTROL OVER LOCAL BODIES.

Sir Leslie Wilson in his reply to the farewell address to him by the Poona District Local Board dwelt at length on the question of official control of local bodies and claimed that the Government of Bombay had substituted under the new legislation external control for the internal control formerly exercised by officials. He also maintained that the control exercised by Government was less strict than the control exercised over local authorities in England by the British Government. Theoretically this may be true, but nobody who has had practical experience of the relations of Government with local bodies in this Presidency can say that official control has really relaxed or that it has ceased to be vexatious and capricious. It is only the methods of exercising the control that are changed. In practice it is not the Minister in charge of Local Self-Government who exercises the "external" control, it is officialdom, just as in the predyarchy period. Local bodies in India will not object at all to strict inspection from the central authority, were there in existence a legislature fully representative of the people, so that the people have the confidence and the assurance, as in England, that the central authority cannot override the policy and decisions laid down by the Legislature.

POST-WAR GERMANY.

AN OBJECT-LESSON IN NATIONAL RECONSTRUCTION.

(A CRITICAL STUDY OF PROF. SHAH'S LECTURES IN THE SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND SOCIOLOGY.)
(BY A CRITIC).
IV.*

The fourth lecture gave us the most constructive information on the achievements of Post-War Germany, mainly in the economic field. The bulk of the lecture was taken up by an account of the Mark Collapse and its subsequent rehabilitation. It is, in a manner of speaking, a miracle of which Germany and her admirers may well be proud. The lecturer evaded a question, which has much intrigued those interested in such questions, whether the currency debacle of Germany was brought about by the German statesmen themselves. There may have been stages in the collapse, during which statesmanship was helpless to arrest it; but there also may have been set into operation forces and conditions, which must have tended inevitably to bring about the collapse as it eventually happened. And those who first set into motion such forces cannot be utterly acquitted of having intended, in some vague fashion, this ultimate result, though not, perhaps, in all its disastrousness. Certainly, Helfferich, whose financing of the War did come in for some comment by the lecturer, must be held to be responsible, in part, at least, for the mark collapse. And, of course, he must be credited, even more than the Professor did, with having perceived the mischief of his financing, and having sought to rectify it, while it was yet time. The ultimate reform of the German currency system, as achieved by Dr. Schacht, the present President of the Reichs Bank, was on lines not materially dissimilar from those of Helfferich's scheme of the Rye-Mark. Incidentally, it must also be added that the Professor was rather slurring over the commercial, or rather the ethical aspect of the currency history in Post-War Germany. It was, when all is said and done, a practical repudiation of debts, both public as well as private. True, they have tried to make some amends to the holders of the Savings Banks deposits, for example, but that does not make the episode the less an instance of wholesale bankruptcy. Germany is, of course, not alone in such an affliction. Victorious France had to follow in the same direction, ten years after the War came to an end, and nearly four years after the *pro, tem.* solution of the Reparations tangle. If this is intended to show the utter futility and wastefulness of modern wars, there is no harm in emphasising such instances of the aftermath.

*Previous articles appeared on 19th, 22nd and 24th instant, respectively.

NATIONAL ECONOMIC COUNCIL.

If the currency episode is rather a negative instance of constructive work the institution of the National Economic Council is certainly much more positive. It is a Parliament, for economic purposes. Its main work is not legislative or administrative, but only consultative; but even so, it is of the utmost use in the domain of economic peace. Germany has avoided a violent Social Revolution on the Russian model. Is the National Economic Council responsible for that? The lecture did not make that point quite clear; and it would seem as if, in actual practice, the work of this Economic Parliament does not attract as much interest as it should. But perhaps, here as in many other cases, silent work is probably more solid than the noisy fire-works of party politics.

CHECK TO SOCIALISATION.

The Reich constitution provides for Socialisation subject to compensation to expropriated interest. The lecturer did not make it quite clear if, in practice, any very wholesale projects of socialisation had been carried through. Judging from such evidence as he submitted, it rather seems as though Socialisation has met with a check, owing mainly to reasons of international political character. Public enterprise in Germany is neither new, nor restricted. But its growth is not at the expense of private enterprise, in the field claimed for itself by the latter. Relations between Labour and Capital, on the other hand, seem, to believe the lecturer, to be much more harmonious in Post-War Germany than in other parts of the individualist, and even Socialist world. The National Economic Council aided and abetted by Works Council in every considerable factory, and the District Economic Council as well, have succeeded in avoiding the bitterest spectacle of war between the two wings of industry. Agricultural Labour has remained out-

(Continued on page 10.)

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

NEED FOR CONTROL OF FOOD STUFFS.

(BY LALUBHAI JARIWALA, PH.D.)

In cities it is getting more and more difficult day by day to buy pure food-stuff. Let us take an example. How many of the milk consumers can say that what they get is pure milk? And what guarantee have we that flour and any other food-stuffs that we buy are not adulterated? The control of milk only forms a separate problem in itself. It has been proved by the hard labour of the scientists that no vegetarian diet is to be regarded as fully nourishing unless supplemented by pure milk, because man requires a substance called protein for sustenance of his body. This can be gained either by vegetable or meat diet. But protein of the vegetarian diet is alone not sufficient for the full regeneration of the energies used away in the process of life unless supplemented by the milk protein. A detailed treatment of the problem of the milk supply and its control does not fall within the limits of this article. But what is said above will serve to make clear how important is the control of only one food-stuff product. How great will then be the necessity of the whole problem of the food-stuff control?

It is difficult for private organisations to do anything important by way of control, although such organisations can greatly help in exercising the same effectively. Therefore here, under control, is meant Government control regulated by legislation. This is the case in all self-governing civilised countries. Of course, in India there is some shadow of such a control, generally exercised by the municipal authorities, but there are no adequate legislative measures for securing it. But what is actually necessary is proper legislative measures on the same model as exists in England, Germany and other European countries.

THE U. S. SYSTEM.

An examination of the prevailing system of control in one of the Western countries will not be out of place here. The United States have, perhaps, the most rigorous system for this purpose. But we shall observe the German system because Germany is, perhaps, the most advanced of all European countries in the matter of food-stuffs control and research. Being short of all sorts of food-stuff during the world war that country was forced to take to many substitute products. Thus there were a great many desirable and undesirable products placed on the market. To meet the menace of these undesirable products it had quickly to devise and carry out very effective means of control.

GERMAN METHODS.

In Germany the entire control is regulated by the law called the Food-stuffs Act. This is subject to revision and modification from time to time. The Act clearly defines the meaning of articles bearing popular names, what hygienical tests an article for food must satisfy in order to be regarded as fit for human consumption, and what are the methods officially recommended for carrying out these tests. A few extracts from this law will not be out of place here.

The law of 14th May 1879 regarding the traffic of food-stuff and spices and house-hold articles says in the first paragraph that "traffic of food-stuffs, toys, carpets, colours, pots used in eating, drinking and cooking fall under the supervision of public authorities under

(Continued on page 10.)

Notes of the Day.

Love's Labour Lost.

This is, indeed, a hard world. It will persist in misinterpreting altruistic action. According to Mr. Amery, the British Colonial Secretary, all the agitation about the secret understanding between France and Britain is merely foolish. Britain was endeavouring only to meet American objections at Geneva to the Anglo-French proposals regarding naval disarmament. Britain made these efforts in a modest, unassuming manner by privately consulting France about a few definite matters relating solely to French and British naval development. And yet the world chooses to regard this preliminary effort on the part of the two Powers to make matters smooth for everybody at Geneva as a secret and selfish move. However, Mr. Amery assures the world that in spite of these efforts "which are misunderstood," Britain will still try to reach a compromise, consistent, of course, with her "essential interest."

Millitarism Weeps.

Thus it is clear that consistently with the maintenance of her "essential interests" Britain is ready to do everything "reasonably possible" for the cause of world peace through disarmament. In fact, if Mr. Churchill is to be believed, she has retrenched considerably, taking the grave risk of being unprepared for war emergencies, her military, naval and air requirements. Mr. Churchill draws such a gloomy picture of this retrenchment as will make British militarism weep. The Tory Press is sure to applaud his suggestion that instead of depending upon international agreements for promoting disarmament it is better "to trust to financial pressure and the growing sense of world security." The growing sense of world serurity is a fine phrase which has the advantage of leaving every State free to increase its means of offence under the cloak of ensuring "security."

Intriguing.

Sensational disclosures are made in a message from London about the complaint of a retired European member of the I.C.S., who alleges that he has received scurvy treatment at the hands of those whose business it is to deal with memoranda submitted to the Simon Commission and also to its "wings" as promised by Lord Birkenhead. He submitted his memorandum to the Commission on June 13 but the Commission declined, he asserts, to call evidence in support of or supplementing his memorandum. Mr. Guest, the ex-Civilian from Bihar and Orissa, the author of the memorandum, says he is prepared to expose the "underhand system" of Government in India "which is known only to servicemen." He is anxious to ascertain now whether his memorandum has reached the Indian Central Committee and the Bihar and Orissa Committee. Mr. Guest is entitled to a straightforward reply and Sir John Simon must accept the challenge thrown out to him.

All For Higher Age of Consent.

Four notable witnesses gave evidence before the Age of Consent Committee on Wednesday and all the four urged the raising of the present age of consent. Dr. Miss M. I. Balfour, who has had 38 years' medical experience in India stated what every doctor is bound to state that it is dangerous to permit cohabitation before the girl is at least 16 years of age. Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas went further and said that no girl should be a mother before she attained the age of 21. Mr. J. R. Gharpure insisted that the age of consent outside the marital state should be fixed at 21 years at the lowest. No doubt he was moved by a strong sense of justice and humanity. But he boggled when it came to protecting the wife against the husband and could not find it in his heart to suggest any higher age against the husband than 14 years! Mr. M. R. Jayakar stated that with proper machinery Government could effectively enforce the age of consent at 15 against the husband. As regards extra-marital cases, Mr. Jayakar said that personally he would fix the age at 18 but that "having regard to the illiteracy and isolation of women 16 would be a feasible age for extra-marital cases."

Wanted a Clean State.

Pandit Motilal Nehru would not himself have taken any notice of Sir John Simon's sneering remark that the Nehru Report had failed to consider the Meston award. But interviewed by a press representative on the subject, the Pandit had to give a bit of his mind. The gist of his retort in plain language is that the first concern of the new Constitution is to transfer power from an alien bureaucracy to the people of the country and that the future Parliament of India would know its own time and methods for solving the domestic question of financial relations between the Central Government and the Provinces. And Clause 72 of the new Constitution indicates the time and methods for dealing with the question. Sir John may love to tinker here and there with the present constitution but the people have had enough of patch work. They prefer writing on a clean slate.

COMMUNALISM IN EXCELSIS

Non-Brahmin Leaders Demand Separate Electorates

BRAHMINS ON THE BRAIN

Minister Jadhav Gives Evidence In Camera

(From A Specia Poona Correpondent).

POONA, Oct. 25.

No more eloquent commentary is called for on the proceedings of to-day's Simon Conference than what the reading of the evidence itself will afford. The evidence was that the Non-Brahmin Party as well as the Marathas who distrusted all other better established communities favoured Dominion Status as the next instalment and believed that a lower franchise would give a democratic character to the representation. But they wanted at the same time 'representation,' 'reservation' and 'communal' electorates! The inference, which is unavoidable, is that these demands for representations, reservations, etc. are made because the desperate pronouncements of Lord Birkenhead and others to defend the exclusion of Indians from the Commission by dwelling on the "protection of minorities" has held out hopes that the demands have simply to be granted. No blame can attach to those who are exploiting the "opportunity" offered by the Commission because they are creatures of circumstances for which they are not responsible.

What has now proved to be an erroneous representation that they can depend on the co-operation of Political India excluding "extreme extremists" have decided to go through the ordeal of solemnly enacting a farce which, while piling up spicy literature of the character of Miss Mayo, helps them in no way in heir task. I can pery well imagine Sir John Simon and his colleagues being fed up. But they are of a tenacious race and call for sympathy of all Indians who can visualise to some extent the subtle torture it must be to the gentlemen with conscience and minds of their own to go through the mimicry from day to day! We do want impeachment of those who betrayed Sir John Simon and his colleagues!

PROCEEDING IN DETAIL.

POONA, Oct. 25.

"We want Dominion Status now. We regard adult franchise as the goal to be aimed at. We want the immediate lowering of franchise in all rural constituencies and in the City of Bombay, but at same time we want separate electorates, which would be confined to Brahmins, Non-Brahmins, Depressed Classes, Muslims, etc., because of the domination of Brahmin pleaders, Sowears and Brahmin officials", was the evidence tendered by Messrs. Navle and Gupte, speaking as representatives of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party to which Mr. Jadhav, Minister, belongs.

"We also want dominion seats but we want twenty seats reserved for Marathas, and we regard curselves as a separate entity from the Non-Brahmins as a whole", was the evidence tendered by Messrs. Godbole and Gharpure on behalf of the Maratha League.

"We do not like this Sub-Division at all, and we want one united Non-Brahmin Party," was the comment made by Mr. Navle on the evidence tendered by Messrs. Godbole and Gharpure.

Mr. Jadhav, Non-Brahmin Minister, was examined in camera this afternoon. Mr. Jadhav, who was not a member of the Bombay Government when its memorandum was submitted to the Commission, it is understood followed the lines on which Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah had given evidence and defended communal representation as the ony method by which the backward communities could receive political training.

The Simon Conference opened this morning at quarter past eleven when the Conference examined Messrs. Navle and Gupte as the spokesmen of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Party. The Party had submitted a memorandum to the Commission, but no copies were made available to the Press, although the memorandum, it could be seen, was a printed document.

Replying to Sir John Simon, Messrs. Navle and Gupte said that they were really interested in the Marathi and Canarese Districts. The population of these districts was 19 millions, of which about 10 millions would be adults and of whom again the male population would be five and a half millions. Voters in these districts numbered 739,000 or about 66 per cent. of the adult population.

STAND FOR ADULT FRANCHISE.

The Party regarded adult franchise as the goal and wanted immediately the lowering of the franchise. In the urban areas the present qualification to vote consisted of a rental payment of Rs. 10 per month in the City of Bombay, Rs. 5 per month in Karachi, and Rs. 3 per month in other urban areas. In addition all payers of income-tax were also voters. The Party recommended that in regard to urban franchise, as far as the Bombay City was concerned, the qualification should be reduced to the payment of Rs. 5 per month largely with a view to enfranchise the mill-workers who were also drawn from the rural areas for eight months in the year. In regard to the rural areas the owners of lands assessed at Rs. 32 per year and tenants paying a rent of Rs. 32 per year were voters. The Party suggested that the franchise should be reduced to Rs. 16 assessment or rent value in the rural areas to enable the poorer classes of agriculturists also to enjoy the vote. The working effect of such a wider franchise Mr. Navle, who represents Ahmednagar in the Bombay Council, estimated that his

(Continued on next Page.)

MUSLIM SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT

A Weighty Manifesto

"NO NEED OF DELHI MUSLIM CONFERENCE"

BOMBAY Oct. 25.

The following manifesto has been communicated to the Associated Press:-

We, the undersigned Musalmans, have given most careful consideration to the proposals outlined in the Nehru Report and accepted by the All-Parties' Conference held at Lucknow and we are glad to be able to say that we find ourselves in general agreement with them.

We feel assured that the position of Muslims under the Nehru proposals as modified by the All Parties' Conference will be in no way worse and in some respects better than under the resolution adopted by the All-India Muslim League at the Calcutta Session.

NO NEED OF ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE.

We strongly feel that no case has been made out for the convening of the All-Parties' Muslim Conference at Delhi in December. The Nehru proposals will in due course come up for consideration before the All India Muslim League, the duly accredited political organisation of the Mussalmans of India and it will be for the League to ratify the proposals or not as it thinks proper.

Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Maharaja of Mahamudabad.
Seth Yakub Hassan.
Dr. Mahomed Alun.
Dr. Saifuddin Kitchlew.
Maulana Zafar Ali Khan.
Maulvi Naseem of Lucknow
Mr. Habirur Rahman Ludhianawi.
Mr. M. C. Chagla
Mr. Syed Abdullah Brelvi.
Dr. Syed Mahmud.
Mr. Kaliquzzeman.
Maulana Abdul Bari.
Mr. Ariff Hasvi.

EXPRESS RUNS INTO GOODS TRAIN

DRIVERS AND FIREMEN KILLED

COLLISION ON LONDON-ABERDEEN LINE

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Four persons were killed and three injured in the collision between the London-Aberdeen passenger train and and goods train at Lockerbie, Dumfriesshire, at quarter past three this morning. Drivers and firmen of two trains were killed.

The Express which was drawn by two engines ran into rear of goods-train and two engines and leading van were hurled into field alongside line following six coaches being derailed. The main line is blocked and telegraph wires are down. A guard of the goods train is reported to be missing.—Reuter.

DETAILS OF COLLISION.

The goods train had been brought to a standstill owing to engine trouble and its guard ran back to notify the signalman but before he reached the signal box the Express at 60 miles an hour crashed into the rear of the goods train reducing the guard's van to match wood. The second engine of the Express jumped right over the first engine.

One of drivers was thrown into field. He landed on his head and was embedded in ground almost up to waist.

Three injured persons, who were passengers in train, received only slight injuries. It appears that two luggage van in front of train saved passenger section of train from possible disaster.—Reuter's Special.

FOKKER AIRCRAFT CORPORATION CHANGES HANDS

LONDON, Oct. 25.

New York.—Von Fokker announces he is relinquishing the control of the Fokker Aircraft Corporation in favour of a financial group which has subscribed four million dollars. It will manufacture all types of aircraft from sports models to giant bombers. Fokker retains a minority interest and will concentrate on designing and developing new types.—Reuter

PERSIAN STUDENTS FOR FRENCH VARSITIES

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Paris.—A Havas agency message says that 123 Persian students have arrived in Paris to attend the French Universities.—Reuter.

SIR G. RAINY INSPECTS RANGOON PORT

RANGOON, Oct. 25.

Sir George Rainey, Commerce Member of the Government of India, accompanied by the Chairman of the Port Commissioners and the Agent, Burma Railways, inspected the Rangoon Port this morning and various works in progress for the development of the Port.—A.P.

MADRAS FLOODS ABATING

REPAIR WORK IN FULL SWING

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Mr. Wathen the Agent and Mr. Parsons the General Traffe Manager of the M. & S. M. Railway returned to Madras this morning from the scene of the floods. The steady downpour of rain has ceased in the affected area where repairs are in full swing. The authorities are arranging a restricted service between Rajahmundry and Samalkot from to-day.

Mr. George Victor Travenor, the District Traffic Superintendent M. & S. M. Railway who was drowned in the engine disaster on the 21st joined the old Madras Railway as Assistant Traffic Manager and after the Amalgamation in 1908 served as D. T. S. and finally was posted to Bezwada on return from leave in 1927. He leaves a widow and two daughters who are now in England. He was fortynine years old.

Mr. Geoffrey Edward Temple A. T. S. who was also drowned with Mr. Travenor was a promising young traffic officer of twentynine years.—A. P.

NORMAL TRAIN SERVICE

The Traffic Superintendent, M. & S. M. Railway Madras wires that at present the train service between Madras and Rajahmundry is normal but only Nos. 9 and 10 will run between Rajahmundry and Samalkot, No. 9 Arriving at Samalkot at 18/5 and returning as No. 10 up from Samalkot at 12/45. Steps are being taken to evacuate the passengers isolated at Tuni and labour is being organised from Samalkot and from Waltair simultaneously to repair the breaches.—A. P.

Telegrams received from a number of stations in North India show that the Dasara celebrations passed off peacefully.

SIKHS STAND BY SWARAJ CONSTITUTION

LEAGUE, NOT NATIONALIST BODY

SIRDAR MANGAL SINGH'S STATEMENT

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

Sardar Mangal Singh, a signatory of the Nehru Report who vigorously supported it at the Gujranwalla Session of the Sikh League, declared in a statement to the Associated Press on the session which has just concluded that the gathering was certainly not a representative one and its decisions were not a true index of the feelings and opinions of the Sikh Community as a whole. Few delegates came from the rural areas of Maja Doaba and Malwa in which 90 per cent. of the Sikh population resided and most of the delegates came from the urban areas of the Western Punjab where hardly five per cent. of the Sikh population lived.

He feared that the resolution on the Nehru Report passed by the League would not enhance the reputation of the Sikhs. The result was that certain stalward Sikhs declined to accept office in the League.

He added that Sardar Kharak Singh's new colleagues took special care that the resolution on complete independence passed by the Subjects Committee only the previous night was not put at the open session which was, he said, resented by Sardar Kharak Singh, who left the pendal and later told Sardar Mangal Singh, that he intended resigning the presidency of the League immediately.

Thus concluded Sardar Mangal Singh the exit of the Nationalists from the League was complete. He believed the heart of the Sikh community was sound and that following the lead of the Nationalist Sikh leaders the Sikhs would fight for their country's freedom shoulder to shoulder with the rest of their countrymen.—A. P.

BARDOLI INQUIRY

VALLABHBHAI ISSUES QUESTIONAIRE TO PEASANTS

SURAT, Oct. 25.

Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel conferred with Rao Saheb Dadabhai Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai Mahadeobhai and other Congressmen yesterday at the Bardoli Ashram and they have drawn up a questionaire to be sent to the pesants of the Bardoli Taluka to obtain information pertaining to the judicial enquiry which will commence on November 1. Rao Bahadur Bhimbhai is also issuing a similar questionaire to the people of the Chorasi Taluka.—A. P.

WIDESPREAD RAIN IN SOUTH-EAST MADRAS

SPECIAL WEEKS REPORT

POONA, Oct. 25.

The special weekly weather report states:—The northeast monsoon established itself in the Bay of Bergal on the 18th with widespread rain in southeast Madras. With the strengthening of the monsoon a depression was formed off the Coromandel coast on the 20th and developed into a storm by the next day. It crossed the coast near Masulipatam on the morning of the 22nd and induced a depression in the Arabia Sea off south Konkan on the 23rd. The storm gave extensive rain in the Peninsula between the 20th and the 23rd with very heavy falls on the east Madras coast. Masulipatam and Madras recorded six inches and Calingpatam four on the 21st and Vizagapatam recorded ten. Cocanada six and Masulipatam four on the 22nd. Rainfall extended into the central parts of the country, the United Provinces and Rajputana during the last three days of the week.—A.P.

ATTRACTING NEW RECRUITS TO SABARMATI ASHRAM.

Iron Discipline to be Relaxed.

GANDHIJI RETIRES INTO BACKGROUND

SURAT, Oct. 25.

From conversations among Congressmen it would appear that radical changes in the constitution and mode of living have been brought about in Mahatma Gandhi's Satyagrahashram at Sabarmati. It will be remembered that Mahatma Gandhi established this Ashram on his return from South Africa to train Indians for national service and that there was also some controversy between Gandhiji and Dr. Tagore over the mode of living and discipline at the Ashram.

Gandhiji has always maintained that strict code of morals, including celibacy, is essential for a national worker. It, therefore, came about that coarse food, devoid of spices, with hard life were matters of daily routine at the Ashram.

UNDER-CURRENT OF RESENTMENT.

It would now appear that ever since Gandhiji retired to the Ashram some two years ago he has been noticing undercurrents of resentment at the code of life and discipline and the conviction seems to have dawned on him that although owing his own personality the life at the Ashram might continue undisturbed during his life-time, there was trouble ahead and further that the present arrangements might not suit and attract new recruits. Being anxious, therefore, to preserve the ideal of the Ashram so that others might follow, Mahatma Gandhi appointed a committee to enquire into the matter.

MARRIED MEN FOR ASHRAM.

This committee after full investigation made certain recommendations. It urged that in order to maintain the integrity of the Ashram and to make it a livig institution it was necessary to relax some of the present restrictions.

To begin with the name of the institution is to be changed from Satyagrahashram to Industrial Home. The code of life will be much modified, for instance, the condition imposed for celibacy will be abolished in order to give married people a chance of joining the Ashram.

Restrictions in respect of food will also be relaxed thereby giving full liberty to individuals to eat according to each man's taste. A new system of remuneration for workers has also been recommended. This is based mainly on he principles enunciated by John Ruskin and provides for a uniform system of wages for all kinds of work whether good or bad, high or low. Wages will be in proportion to the work done hence the rule "No work, no maintenance."

Charkha spinning and weaving will continue to be the main activity in the Ashram. The recommendations of the committee have all been accepted and a new executive committee has been formed with Mr. Mahadev Desai as chairman. Gandhiji himself has withdrawn further into the background but will act as adviser to the Managing Body.—A.P.

U. S. PRESIDENCY RACE

GOVERNOR SMITH'S TRIUMPH AT BISTON

DENIES HE STANDS FOR STATE SOCIALISM

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Boston.—Interest in the Presidential campaign continues to grow.

Following successful visit of Mr. Hoover to Governor Smith's home city New York to Mr. Hooper's allegation that Mr. Smith's ed triumph at Boston yesterday evening when thousands of people, eager to secure admission, broke down the doors of the Hall where he was speaking.

Fourteen thousand people roared frenzied approval of Governor Smith's reply to Hoover's allegation that Mr. Smith's policy was State Socialism. Mr. Smith declared that the cry of State Socialism was a subterfuge and old stock phrase of special interests. It was a cry of the Republican reactionaries who for a quarter of a century had been battling against every progressive welfare and Labour measure.—Reuter's Special.

"IRIS" FORCED TO LAND AT JASK

SIMLA, Oct. 25.

A telegraphic report has been received from Karachi that the flying boat "Iris" conveying Sir Philip Sassoon and Sir Denys Bray had a forced landing at Jask owing to engine trouble. Arrangements have been made to send a new engine to be fitted to the "Iris."—A.P.

INDIANS IN DURBAN

INQUIRY INTO HOUSING CONDITIONS

COMPULSORY SEGREGATION FOR POOR INDIANS

LONDON, Oct. 24.

Capetown.—Inquiry opened at Durban resulting in a round table conference at Cape Town by the Central Housing Board as regards the housing and sanitary conditions of the Indians in and around Durban. The principal witnesses were the Mayor and the Councillors who advocated housing of poorer Indians in the native village about a mile and a half outside the borough boundaries, there being no available land in the borough. The Indian community, however, opposed the proposal on the ground that it amounted to compulsory segregation. But the Mayor vehemently protested declaring: 'You are killing your poor people by all this political agitation about segregation. Think of your poorer brethren whom we are trying to help.'—Reuter.

Montevideo.—The Wilkins expedition has sailed on board the Norwegian whaler "Hektoria" "enroute" to Deception Island which will be the expedition's main base.—Reuter.

INDIA'S FINEST CEMENT

C. P. CEMENT

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EL AZHAR UNIVERSITY.

REFORM SCHEME APPROVED

EFFORTS AT MODERNISATION.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Cairo.—A meeting of Muslim dignitaries convened by the Grand Sheikh of Elazhar University unanimously approved the reform scheme submitted by Sheikh Mustapha el Maraghi, which aims at transforming the Elazhar from mediaeval Islamic religious school into a modern university after European models. This had been the object of several most intelligent Islamic leaders of Egypt for the past fifty years including Mufti Sheikh Mohamedabdu. The new proposals provide for a thorough grounding of future graduates in modern science, as well as religion with a view to the appointment of lectures on the Koranic Law and preachers in Egypt and other Islamic countries. The entrants must know half of the Koran by heart. King Fuad warmly supported the reform scheme.

It is hoped that modernisation of the University will eventually enable it to regain its former great prestige in the Mahomedan world.—Reuter.

COMMUNALISM IN EZCELSIS.

(Continued from previous Page.)

consistency of 17,000 voters would be increased by 9,000 voters.

CAME BY BACK DOOR.

Mr. Navle also said that there were seven seats reserved for the Marathas and Allied Castes. He came as the result of the reservation, his polling at the election having been only of two to three thousand votes. The Non-Brahmin Party in the Bombay Council consisted of 14 members, but the number was large because it included Non-Brahmins outside the Maratha and Allied Castes also. He would favour of a regrouping of the rural constituencies which were now unwieldy in contrast to the urban constituencies so as to form equally compact constituencies as the urban ones.

COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

Witness here explained that the scheme was that reservation [illegible] away with provided general electorates were also abolished and communal electorates were formed consisting of Non-Brahmins only in one grouping, Brahmins only in another grouping, Depressed classes only in a third group, miscellaneous non-Hindus like Parsis, Christians, etc., and Muslims only.

Sir John Simon: Is it not rather a big change you are recommending?

Mr. Navle: Yes. But it is necessary to do so in order to protect us, the backward communities, against the Brahmins who, though in a small minority, dominate the elections as pleaders, officials and through 'sowcars' who side with them.

Sir John Simon: Does this claim apply to the whole of the Bombay Presidency?

Mr. Navle: No. Brahmins in Gujarat are not the same. We are thinking only of Brahmins in Karnatak and the Deccan.

Sir John Simon: Is not a Brahmin Hindu in these districts only six per cent?

Mr. Navle: Yes. But he is the dominating factor.

Sir John Simon: Do I understand that the basis of the Non-Brahmin Party is that it is opposed to the Brahmins?

Mr. Navle: Yes.

Continuing Mr. Navle said the Non-Brahmin Party was a united party representative of the Non-Brahmins of the Deccan and Karnatak where the problem existed.

Major Atlee: Am I correct if I point out that in Nasik Constituency the Brahmins are only 15 per cent. of the total voters on the roll?

Mr. Navle: Yes. But the voters are influenced very strongly by the Brahmins who form a majority of the pleaders and district officials and who also command influence over the money-lenders, who are Banias or 'sowcars'—but not Brahmins—to make them work for Brahmin candidates.

Will separate electorates solve the problems?

Mr. Navle: Yes.

VOTE TO LANDLESS LABOURER?

Major Atlee: Will you give the vote to a landless labourer also?

Mr. Navle said he did not think he would give them votes, but he did not object to it as their goal was adult franchise.

Continuing Mr. Navle said the giving of vote itself would be a training to the masses and with the spread of compulsory primary education the voters would become more and more awkward.

Col. Lane-Fox: May I know why the voters should allow Brahmins or other communities to influence them when voting is by ballot and voters need not disclose how they voted?

Mr. Navle: I do not think it remains much of a secret as to how particular batches of voters voted. The advanced communities conveyed the voters in cars, though it was illegal and also their canvassing agents were always keeping watch near the booth.

Col. Lane-Fox: Will not a lower franchise make matters worse?

Mr. Navle: No.

Col. Lane-Fox: Why not rely on educating them and awakening them by organising them?

Mr. Navle: The effective way would be to give them votes and to give them separate votes.

Mr. Gupte said that he considered separate electorates would be unnecessary after 10 years.

Sir John Simon: After 10 years?

Messrs. Navle and Gupte: We think separate electorates will be unnecessary.

Sirdar Mozumdar: Are Prabhus and other advanced Non-Brahmin communities treated as Brahmins for Government purpose?

Mr. Navle: I do not know. But I regard them as Non-Brahmins for my purpose.

NO DISTINCTION BETWEEN BRAHMIN AND BRAHMIN.

What is the percentage of the priestly class amongst the Brahmins?

Mr. Navle: I do not know.

Sirdar Mozumdar: Do non-priestly class of Brahmins claim any theoretic right?

Mr. Navle: For my purpose all Brahmins, whether priests or non-priests, are one. Whatever their own differences they unite as one body where Non-Brahmins are concerned.

Sirdar Mozumdar: What is the percentage of Brahmins in the services?

Mr. Navle: I do not know the figures; but from what I see I think they should be 80 per cent.

Continuing Mr. Navle said that in order to restrict priestly tyranny Mr. Bole brought a Bill in the Council. He could also say that where 1,000 Non-Brahmin boys study, only two out of the whole lot reach the University stage. The inference which he would draw was that because Brahmins were a majority of the teachers they deliberately neglected the proper instruction of Non-Brahmin boys.

Continuing Mr. Navle said that he did not know that the Deccan Brahmins were denied access to the army and that Marathas were chiefly a martial class and that, barring Kolhapur State, all other Maratha Native States were founded by Brahmins.

Replying to Dr. Ambedkar Mr. Navle [illegible] lowering of the [illegible]

Replying to Mr. Patil Mr. Navle said if seats adequate to the population strength of the Non-Brahmins were given he would not insist on separate electorates. He would split up the present rural constituencies into compact constituencies and for every seat given to the urban constituencies he would ask for three seats for the rural constituency.

Sir John Simon here said that out of about 14,000,000 only 695,000 were Brahmins according to the census figures.

BRAINS OR REPRESENTATION?

Dr. Gour: Do I understand it to be your proposition that brain and efficiency should be sacrificed to the representation of communities?

Mr. Navle: I do not accept the inference. We can get candidates from the Non-Brahmin communities who possess as much brain and efficiency as Brahmins. But accepting the inference for argument's sake, I would certainly prefer to secure better representation.

At this juncture Messrs. Godbole and Gharpure were called in as representing the All-Maratha League who demanded reservation of five seats in the Assembly and 20 seats in the Provincial Legislature.

Continuing the examination of Mr. Navle Dr. Gour asked: Will you not enfranchise the literate class in addition to those whom you would enfranchise?

Mr. Navle: I am not personally in favour of enfranchising those who pay no rate or tax.

Continuing Mr. Navle said that under the Minto-Morley Reforms the Brahmins represented the masses in the Councils and did nothing for them. Under the present Constitution the masses were better off than under the old system. He wanted more representation of a direct character for the masses.

Dr. Gour: Do you agree with the demand which the Maratha League make for separate representation?

Mr. Navle: I do not. I am sorry at what they have formed themselves into. If my proposals are accepted the Non-Brahmins, who comprise 25 to 30 communities, would stand united as one political party.

Dr. Gour: Why do you deny them protection against the advanced Non-Brahmins when you want to be protected against the Brahmins?—Because there is unity of interests.

Dr. Gour: It is for them to say. Why do you class together the Parsis, Christians, etc., for the formation of a separate electorate for all miscellaneous non-Hindus when you claim separate entity for Non-Brahmins?

Mr. Navle: Because we ourselves are a combination of 25 to 30 communities under one nomenclature.

Continuing Mr. Navle replied to Sir Arthur Froom that prices in Bombay were higher than in Karachi, but all the same he wanted the lowering of the franchise in Bombay City, to enfranchise agriculturists who also formed the industrial population in Bombay and who were now left out by the ten-rupee rent value franchise which was too high for them.

Dr. Gour: Your memorandum asks for Provincial Autonomy in the Province. What is your Party's view in regard to the Central Legislature?

Mr. Navle: We are authorised by our Party to convey to the Conference that we want for India immediate Dominion Status.

Lord Burnham: Why was it not stated in the memorandum itself?

Mr. Navle: Because we were confining it to the province only.

Replying to Sir John Simon Messrs. Godbole and Gharpure speaking for the Maratha League said their main demand was for reservation of seats according to population strength for the Marathas.

Replying to Mr. Patil they said that as long as they secured representation according to population strength they did not object to being included in the Non-Brahmin Party.

To Dr. Gour they said tht they also wanted Dominion Status, abolition of the Council of State, etc.

Replying to Major Atlee Mr. Gharpure said his League favoured the linguistic redistribution of provinces, but they had not worked out the details of costs, etc. This concluded the evidence.—Free Press.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay received a farewell address from the District Local Board of Poona on Wednesday. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson attended a Farewell 'At Home' given by the Poona Suburban Residents at the Council Hall on Wednesday.

SERGEANT CARTER CASE

"Chronicle" Representative In Witness Box

NOT A BOISTEROUS CROWD SAYS SUPDT. SMITH

Mr. S. K. Patil of the Editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" gave evidence on Thursday in the case in which Sergeant Carter of the Bombay City Police stands charged with assault and hurt at the instance of Mr. Y. J. Meheralli and four other collegians before Mr. M. S. Pandit at the Esplanade Police Court. The case arose out of the Simon Boycott Procession organised by the Youth League on February 3 last.

MR. PATIL'S EVIDENCE.

Examined by Mr. Spencer, Police Prosecutor, Mr. Patil said he was a journalist. He was on the Editorial staff of the "Bombay Chronicle" and was doing reporting work for both the daily as well as Sunday Edition.

Shown a report appearing in the "Bombay Chronicle" of February 5, 1928, describing the alleged assault, witness said he furnished the report to the "Bombay Chronicle."

Mr. Spencer: This is a report of what took place near the Red Gate on February 3 last?

Witness: Yes.

Mr. Spencer: You say in the report that you gathered the story "from responsible leaders of the volunteers who were eye-witnesses to the alleged assault." Can you name them?

CAN'T RECOLLECT.

Witness: I cannot exactly recollect, the incident having occurred quite a long time back. I have a faint recollection that I saw Mr. Meheralli and Mr. Kabadi among many others whom I know by sight. The story was gathered from the above persons as well as from many others [illegible]

were required to report something or the other in connection with the boycott as there were so many demonstrations in different parts of the city.

Witness, however, said the story of the alleged assault was reported by him alone.

Mr. Nariman: Can you tell me what particular information was given to you by Mr. Meheralli or what particular information was supplied by Mr. Kabadi?

Witness: That I cannot exactly recollect. I would have been able to say that if I was asked just after the incident or on the next day.

In view of the above Mr. Nariman objected to the "Chronicle" report going in as an exhibit.

Mr. Spencer said it was a matter for argument.

C. I. D. INSPECTOR IN WITNESS-BOX.

Deputy Inspector Watkins was the next witness. He stated that on February 3 last he was in the Foreign Branch of the C. I. D. On the morning in question he was posted at the gangway of the steamer to examine the passports. On his way to the Ballard Pier that morning witness saw a big crowd of boycott demonstrators near the Red Gate. Sergeant Carter, the accused, was posted on the Red Gate. The demonstrators were round about the gate trying to get inside. He reported the matter to Superintendent Smith. It was witness's impression only that when he saw the demonstrators with the accused in the centre near the Red Gate the latter was preventing the former from entering the Red Gate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, Mr. [illegible] you see these persons?

Witness: I suppose it was immediately after the incident I gathered the news on the Mole as soon as the procession reached there from the Red Gate.

You questioned them individually?

Witness: It was a part of my business to report the procession as well as what occurred on the Mole.

Was Mr. Nariman there when you got the report from the youths?

Witness: Of course, he was moving about, but he was not exactly on the spot with us.

This report correctly mentions all what you gathered from the leaders of the youths?

Witness: Yes. I had taken notes and I reproduceed it correctly.

"CHRONICLE" IS NATIONALIST PAPER.

Mr. Spencer: The "Bombay Chronicle" is supposed to be a Nationalist paper?

Witness: Why! Of course, it is a Nationalist paper.

Mr. Nariman endorsed the above remark.

The Magistrate also observed that the "Chronicle" was a Nationalist paper.

Mr. Spencer: This particular procession was a part of the Nationalist Party's programme?

Witness: I believe so, as so many others do.

MR. PATIL'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Cross-examined by Mr. Nariman, witness said he was not the only one to report the whole of the boycott demonstrations. Almost all members of the staff interfere either with him or anybody else. Nor did he see a stick in the accused's hand when he saw him near the Red Gate.

Superintendent Smith deposed that the accused was posted at the Red Gate. He, with other officers, were given certain instructions for the regulation of traffic at the Mole on February 3 last. The accused had a posse of 30 constables armed with lathis.

NOT A BOISTEROUS CROWD.

Witness knew of the boycott demonstration that had been planned and communicated that information to his subordinates, and among them to the accused. Witness himself was at the Mole station at 4-15 a.m. that day. About 6 o'clock Deputy Inspector Watkins told him that the demonstrators had gathered near the Red Gate and were trying to effect an entrance through it. When witness saw the crowd near the Green Gate it was not anyway boisterous, although individuals were moving across the road carrying flags and slogans. Later, it collected on one side. The Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police were at the Mole station on the morning in their official capacities to check any likely disturbances. The police arrangements at the Mole were made by witness in consequence of an arrangement between the Commissioner of Police and the Port Trust authorities.

Cross-examined, witness replied he did not know anything personally about the assault.

Counsels' arguments will be heard on the 29th instant.

KODAI KANAL DISASTER CASE

APPROVER'S EVIDENCE

KODAIKANAL ROAD, Oct. 24.

Revelations regarding the method followed by certain accused including himself were made by the approver Arokiam during the hearing of the Kodaikanal Road railway disaster case.

The witness said he joined a party of strikers from Madura on 21st June. He described his meeting with the other accused and the conversations regarding the tearing up of the rails. The witness with six other accused went out to execute their plans. Two of them removed the bolts and one rail was removed after which the accused dispersed. They heard of the accident the next morning.

Cross-examination of the approver was adjourned.—A. P.

SHAH'S STATUE UNVEILED AT MOHAMMERAH

LONDON Oct. 23.

Basrah.—Governor-General of Khuzistan yesterday unveiled at Mohammerah the statue of the Shah, raised by local subscription. The statue which was made in Italy and weighs twelve tons, depicts the Shah in full uniform. The actual work of erection was undertaken by the Anglo-Persian Oil Company.—Reuter.

LAHORE OUTRAGE.

8 KILLED: 70 INJURED.

KALI BARI RAIDED BY POLICE.

LAHORE, Oct. 25.

The latest list of the casualties as a result of the bomb outrage shows that eight persons have died and about seventy received injuries. Three are lying in a precarious condition. The dead persons include five Hindus, two Muslims and one Sikh.

In this connection the authorities are reluctant to make any statement or express any view. It is however understood that no arrest has so far been made.

The "Hindu Herald" reports that soon after the explosion, Kali Bari was raided by police and some Bengalis who were staging a play were carefully scrutinised. The priest was asked to give the name of guests. Four young men working in the E. I. Railway who are on a visit to Lahore were closely questioned by the police.

Papers urge the people to keep an open mind as to the cause of the outrage, and demand the punishment of the person responsible for the crime with the utmost rigour of law.—A. P.

RANGA IYER STICKS TO HIS GUNS

PERSISTS IN WILDS ALLEGATION AGAINST PRESIDENT PATEL

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer, M.L.A., replying to Mr. Rangaswami Iyengar's statement says that he was reliably informde in Simla that Sir Sankaran Nair was approached by the President of the Legislative Assembly Mr. V. J. Patel, with a request that he should secure the post of the Secretaryship of the Joint Central Legislative Committee for Mr. N. Gopalaswami Iyengar which office has since been occupied by Mr. Taylor, I.C.S. "I made it clear," he says, "at the Madras Beech meeting that Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar might have known nothing about it and now about it either. He did not insinuate that leading Congressmen spoke to Sir Sankaran Nair. If the statement was contradicted by both Mr. Patel and Sir Sankaran Nair he would tender an unequivocal apology but not till then.—A. P.

ALL PARTIES MUSLIM CONFERENCE

A MADRAS MANIFESTO

MADRAS, Oct. 25.

Mr. Abdul Latif Farooki, M.L.A. writes:—

The following manifesto has been issued over the signatures of about 200 prominent Muslims of the Madras Presidency including some of the Muslim members of the local and Central legislatures, Municipalities and District and Taluk Boards:

The Nehru Committee Report as adopted by the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow is not acceptable to the Muslims of the Madras Presidency, in as much as it is not calculated to safeguard the interests of the Muslim minority.

Fortunately for our province the relations between the Hindus and Muslims here have been cordial—a fact both the communities may pride themselves on—which we are anxious to keep up to the last and with this object in view, we propose to bring about a pact for our province. We are also obliged to await the decision of the All-India Muslim Conference proposed to be held at Delhi in December next.

We, therefore, regret our inability to associate ourselves with the Madras Branch of the All-Parties' Conference. We, however, assure the conveners of the Conference that so far as political regeneration of the country is concerned, we are always prepared to keep pace with or even go ahead of our sister communities provided our interests are adequately safeguarded.—A. P.

U. P. MUSLIMS ALL PARTIES CONFERENCE

CAWNPORE, Oct. 25.

November 4 and 5 have been settled as the dates for the United Provinces All Parties Muslim Conference to be held here under the presidency of Maulana Shaukat Ali at the Halim High School. Khan Bahadur Hafi Dedoyat Hosain M.L.C. has been chosen as Chairman of the Reception Committee. Muslim organisations in these provinces have been invited to send representatives to the conference and invitations have also been issued to all Muslim members of the U. P. Legislative Council, the U. P. Muslim Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State and all Muslim members of Municipal District Town and Notified Area Boards in the provinces as well as to other prominent members of the community.—A. P.

CARRY MESSAGE OF LUCKNOW TO VILLAGES

DR. BESANT'S ADDRESS AT COIMBATORE CONFERENCE

APPEALS FOR NATION-WIDE SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

COIMBATORE, Oct. 24.

Over 300 delegates attended the West Coast All-Parties' Conference at Calicut, Dr. Besant presiding. Messages of sympathy with the objects of the Conference were received including one from Mr. Chintamani from Allahabad. All the Taluks in the West Coast Districts were represented.

Mr. Uppisaheb, M.L.C., Chairman of the Reception Committee, referring to Dr. Besant's services to India, said that she was more Indian than most Indians.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

In the course of her presidential address Dr. Besant appealed for nation-wide support to the Nehru Report and exhorted the delegates to carry the message of Lucknow to every village as in the days of the Congress League scheme.

The Conference adopted the resolution passed by the Madras All-Parties' Conference.

CIVIC HONOUR TO DR. BESANT.

Dr. Besant received an adress from the Coimbatore Municipality replying to which she said that she felt a special pleasure in receiving recognition of her poor services at the hands of municipalities which were the foundation of India's self-government.

Addressing a crowded meeting on the subject of the All-Parties' decisions Dr. Besant said that Pandit Motilal Nehru fully deserved the honour of being appointed President of the next session of the Congress.

Referring to the controversy of Dominion Status or Independence she said the dominant fact in the present situation was India's helplessness as regards defence. As a Dominion India had every right to secede from the Empire though Dr. Besant still hoped that India and England would maintain the tie in terms of equality and avert the menace of a colour war.—A. P.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

SIR ABE BAILEY'S ENDOWMENT OF 5,000 A YEAR.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

The Secretary of the Royal Institute of International Affairs says that Sir Abe Bailey has endowed it with £5,000 annually during, his lifetime, and arranged for its continuance after his death.—Reuter's Special.

BREACHES ON B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

BAYANA-RUPBAS TRAFFIC SUSPENDED

District Traffic Superintendent, Kotah, at Bayana, B.B. and C.I. Rly., wires under date October 25.—Owing to heavy rain several breaches have occurred between Bayana and Rupbas station on the B.B. and C.I. Railway. Breaches are expected to be repaired within 48 hours. All train service between Bayana and Rupbas is suspended. A shuttle service between Rupbas and Agra has been introduced.—A. P.

Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

	Oct. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	19.54
To-day's Opening Rate	19.60
Difference	plus .15
To-day's Closing Rate	19.30
Difference	—.24
Broach Expectation	Rs. 356-0-0

LIVERPOOL.

	Oct. 25.
Previous Closing Rate	10.15
To-day's Opening Rate	10.13
Difference	—.02
To-day's Closing Rate	10.15
Difference	plus .3
Ginning Report	8,147,000 bales

LONDON SILVER MARKET

CLOSING QUOTATIONS
(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)

	London, Oct. 25.
Silver Ready	26-12-0
Higher	0-1-0
Silver Forward	26-14-0
Higher	0-1-0

Tone of market:—Steady.

BOMBAY PRICES:

	Bombay, Oct. 25.
1st Settlement	60-5-0
2nd Settlement	60-8-0

REVISE THE CONSENT LAW.

Necessary in Interests of Personal Safety of Girls.

EARLY MATERNITY, CAUSE OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Reform can't be accelerated without Legislation, says Jamnadas Mehta.

MRS. SETALVAD'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. P. M. Bhat, retired first class sub-judge, Ahmedabad, and now Chief Judge, Bhuj (Cutch), was the first witness examined by the Age of Consent Committee on Thursday when the Committee re-assembled at the Town Hall. The following facts, according to Mr. Bhatt, justify the change in the present law.

PRESENT MARRIAGE SYSTEM.

The girls are married before 13 or 14 in several castes. They are not capable of exercising their full in the selection of the bridegroom. Parents do their best in selecting the boy, but the physical parts of the girl and boy have not fully developed before the age of 16 in the case of girls and 21 in the case of boys. The vigour of the mind is not there as to understand fully the responsibility of married life.

REMEDY FOR SEDUCTION AND RAPE.

The crimes of seduction or rape, observed the witness, did occur among the backward classes. Among the higher classes, such cases were very rare, indeed. The evils of seduction and rape, he said, would be remedied if only the marriageable age of a girl was raised to 16 and that of boy to 21.

The witness observed that married girls at the age of 13 had no real notions of love and it was the brute force on the part of the husband which prevailed. Girls attained puberty at 12, but it all depended on their social environments. The time had now come, continued Dr. Bhat, when Indian people kept pace with the movements taking place in the West. India could not afford to remain isolated while the rest of the world was moving forward.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the next witness, tendered a statement on behalf of the Corporation which also represented his views. He observed it was absolutely necessary to revise the law of the Age of Consent not only on grounds of public health but also in the interests of personal safety of young girls. The Corporation were of opinion that the age of consent against strangers should be raised to 18. In determining the age of consent the Legislature should consider not only whether a girl was capable of giving her consent, but also whether a girl was in a position to refuse her consent. As regards husbands, the main factor to be considered was the health of the girl-wife and also of the progeny and in fixing the age of consent in this case it was not possible to ignore altogether the various religious and social customs prevailing in India. The Corporation recommended that the age of consent be fixed at 15 against husbands.

AGE FOR INTELLIGENT CONSENT.

The Corporation were not in a position to say whether the amendment of 1925 had been effective in protecting married girls against co-habitation with husbands within the prescribed age limit of 13 by postponing the consummation of marriage. There was no doubt, however, that since the amendment of 1925 public opinion had advanced in that direction, and that at present there was a general concensus of opinion that the age of marriage for girls should be increased beyond 13. The Corporation felt that generally 16 was the age at which a girl might be considered competent to give an intelligent consent to cohabitation. They were of opinion that early cosummation and early maternity were mainly responsible for high maternal and infantile mortality. Further premature consummation of marriages must adversely affect the intellectual and physical progress of the people. Early maternity also told on the health of the mothers who in consequence were very often affected by diseases like anaemia and tuberculosis.

COMPULSORY BIRTH-REGISTRATION.

The witness continuing observed that in a city like Bombay practically no difficulties were experienced in determining the age of girls as, besides medical evidence there was a fairly efficient system of registration of births, school certificates, etc., but in the mofussil where the above facilities were not always available, the system of registering births might be made compulsory and strictly enforced so that a medical certificate might not be the sole evidence for proving the age. The Corporation were of opinion that penal legislation fixing the minimum age of marriage will not by itself be effective in protecting girl-wives from early consummation. For, after all, Mr. Sarda's Bill may not put a stop to all child marriages. Therefore it was desirable to have also penal legislation fixing a higher age of consent for marital cases. Public opinion in the city was in favour of fixing a minimum age for marriage as well as for raising the age of consent for marital cases. While it was true that the progress of social reform depended mainly on education and social propaganda, at the same time it must be obvious that the pace of reform could not be accelerated without the aid of social legisation. As regards procedure, the Corporation felt that in marital cases cognisance should not be taken except on th ecomplaint of the girl wife or of such persons as would have been her guardians if she were unmarried. Offence in marital cases should be constituted under a separate section of the Indian Penal Code. As regards punishment the Corporation did not remend any change in the existing law.

RESPECT FOR SENTIMENTS.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta was orally examined by the Committee on the written statement submitted by the Bombay Municipal Corporation in reply to the Committee's questiondire. His personal view, he began, differed from the views expressed in the statement only in one point and that was regarding the age of consent. While the Corporation had recommended 15 years as the age of consent, he would recommend 16 years as the minimum. The witness further observed that all Indian marriages before 16 years in the case of girls and 20 years in the case of boys should be prohibited by law. He was, however, more particular about girls who, according to him, were the real sufferers. The extra-marital age in the case of a girl should be no less than 18. Replying to the Chairman, the witness said he did not know of any public meeting of women in Bombay, which had protested against the Sarada Bill. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta further opined that offences coming under consent law should be put under a separate section of the Penal Code. His idea in making that recommendation was that the sentiments of people should not be offended by grouping these offences along with ordinary crimes.

DEARTH OF GIRLS AMONG GUJARATIS.

The age of consummation of marriages, proceeded the witness, was steadily rising with the advance of education among the masses. It was only among the uneducated people that the attainment of puberty was immediately followed by the beginning of cohabitation.

Speaking generally about the Gujarati community, the witness informed the Committee that in several sects of the Gujarati community there was a great dearth of girls and consequently a regular sale of brides was more common among these people than among other communities. The reasons were not far to seek. The early consummation of marriages took a heavy toll of the lives of young girls. There was, however, a re-assuring factor, namely, that the marriageable age was slowly growing up.

MRS. SETALVAD'S EVIDENCE.

Mrs. Manglagavri Chunilal H. Setalvad who was orally examined by the Committee, said that generally speaking girls attained puberty sometimes between 12 and 14 years. This varied according to the habit of living. Girls of working classes attained it a little later while those of sedantary habits and living in luxury attained it a little earlier. Those living in the country in open air generally attained puberty later while those living in cities attained it earlier. Proceeding the witness observed that at 17 years a girl's physical development should be considered enough to justify wise consummation. That should be the proper Age of Consent. Among several causes contributing to high maternal and infantile mortality, the witness could point to the following: Want of education, poverty, want of knowledge as to what care should be taken during pregnancy and after birth and absence of maternity and child-welfare centres all over the country.

Speaking generally on the question of social reform, the witness said she would much rather prefer progress of social reform by means of education and social propaganda than by strengthening the penal law with all its attendant controversy and probable hardship if that law was not worked in its proper spirit and with fairness.

SARASWAT'S CLAIM.

Mr. S. M. Varde and Dr. J. N. Karande submitted a written statement on behalf of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj of Bombay. The statement says that in the Gaud Saraswat Brahmin Community to which the institution belongs the crime of rape is almost unheard of. So far as the community is concerned the general minimum age limit at which girls are married is 15 years. This is mostly due to the custom of taking exorbitant dowries by the bridegroom and this cause alone more than any other has prevailed in raising the marriageable age. The statement definitely puts down 16 years as the proper age for consummation of a marriage. The statement suggests that legislation fixing a higher age of marriage will be more effective and in consonance with public opinion.

The Committee then rose for the day.

HIGH INFANT MORTALITY AND POOR PHYSIQUE

EVILS OF EARLY MATERNITY

Dr. Miss M. I. Balfour, formerly connected with the Women's Medical Service, India, and now connected with the Indian Women's Research Fund Association, was examined by the Age of Consent Committee on Wednesday, Sir Moropant Joshi presiding.

Replying to the Chairman, Dr. Balfour stated that she had done 38 years medical work in India and been engaged in research work in Bombay for the past three years. In undertaking an inquiry on material mortality in childbirth in India, she investigated the age at which the first child was born in 1,112 women delivered in Bombay hospitals. These were consecutive cases, that is, they were unselected and were seen during a period of three years, 1925-28. The average age of the mothers was 20.5 years. Hundred and thirty-four mothers were 16 years of age or younger, that is, 16 were 14, 24 were 15 and 94 were 16 years of age. She collected similar data from the report of the Madras Maternity Hospital. In the Bombay cases only 12 per cent. were 16 years or under. The women were of all classes including high caste Hindus. They represented a large section of the public, seeing that in Bombay 25 per cent. of the total births took place in hospitals.

EVILS OF EARLY MATERNITY.

She compared the class of young mothers of 16 and under with those of 17 and over, as regards the incidence of stillbirth, premature birth and the average infant birth weight. The results were unfavourable to the young mothers. Their incidence of stillbirth was at the rate of 186 per 1,000 as compared with 83 per 1,000 for the older women. The incidence of premature birth was 156 per 1,000 as compared with 121 per 1,000 for the older women. She considered that early cohabitation and early maternity were responsible for some part of the high maternal and infant mortality in India and consequently for some part of the poor physique of many of the people. She thought on medical grounds cohabitation should not begin before 16, at the earliest.

Chairman: Have you been able to fix any reason for the high rate of infant mortality in Bombay?

Witness: I think it is largely due to disease during pregnancy.

MR. K. DWARKADAS' EVIDENCE.

Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas was the next witness examined.

Replying to Sir Moropant, Mr. Kanji stated that the Bombay Vigilance Association was not carrying on any propaganda for increasing the Age of Consent, but its activities were mainly confined to the abolition of brothels in the city. He thought the people now realised the necessity of carrying on propaganda on the subject. His personal opinion was that no girl should become a mother unless she attained the age of 23.

Mr. Kanji further stated that the law of Age of Consent was often broken in Bombay. It was so in the Bhatia community. He attributed the high rate of infant mortality in Bombay to the early age of mothers, to the want of protective legislation to factory women before and after child birth, venereal disease, frequent child bearing and lack of knowledge of rearing babies. Witness thought a girl would not be competent to give an inteligent consent with a due realisation of the consequences till she was 16 years of age in the case of boys the age of marriage should be fixed at 21.

When the Committee re-assembled after lunch, Mr. J. R. Gharpure, Principal of the Law College, Poona, was examined. He stated that a general change in the social outlook had brought in its train a considerable change in the ideas about marriageable ages of girls. Although the orthodox opinion was against the letter and wording of the Bill brought by Mr. Sarda, there did not appear to be much difference regarding its principle. It was a remarkable fact that the opinion expressed by the intelligentsia among women was uniformly in support of the Bill.

MR. JAYAKAR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar, examined by the Chairman, stated that he was connected with the Bombay Presidency Social Reform Association. Asked if there was any discontent in this part of the country as to the present age of consent Mr. Jayakar averred that public opinion would tolerate an increase in intra marital cases. He was in favour of the Sarda Bill fixing the marriageable age at a somewhat lower rate and the age of consent at a higher rate.

Chairman: "What is the age at which girls attain puberty?"—"13 and 14."

Consummation before puberty will be uncommon."—"Yes."

"Do you think nowadays a period is allowed to elapse between puberty and consummation of marriage?"—"Yes, it does happen."

Do you think that if we raise the age of consent to 15, the law would be effective?"—"It depends upon the machinery of inquiry to gather information as to cases of the breach of the law"—"What punishment would you prescribe so as to bring such cases to light?"—"I would prescribe security bonds in the case of the first offender, and the girl may be sent to a rescue home or society, such as the Seva Sadan."

"Do you think that the main reason for these cases not coming to court is the loss of refutation, family prestige and scandal that they bring upon parents?"—"Yes, to a certain extent."

Replying to a further question of the Chairman, Mr. Jayakar said that while he preferred to rely on legislative sanction to secure the aim in view, he was not opposed to progress of social reform by means of education and social propaganda.

In answer to Mr. Mitra, witness said that having regard to the illiteracy and isolation of women, 16 would be a feasible age for extra marital cases. Personally he would go up to 18.

The Committee then adjourned to Thursday.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

The leave granted to Dr. F X De Souza, LL.D., Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, is extended by the High Commissioner for India by two months and 22 days on half average pay. The extension of leave granted is preparatory to retirement.

Mr. V. M. Ferrers, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Belgaum, vice Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, Barrister-at-Law.

Mr. N. M. Patwardhan, on completion of the Jugal bribery case, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ratnagiri, vice Mr. S. K. Patkar.

Mr. Shantaram Krishna Patkar, on relief, to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. E. H. P. Jolly, I.C.S., proceeding on deputation.

Mr. K. W. Barlee, on return from leave, to be District and Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. S. G. Kharkar.

Mr. Shankar Govind Kharkar, on releif, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, East Khandesh, vice Mr. N. N. Master.

Mr. Nadirshah Nasarvanji Master, on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Larkhana, vice Mr. Dialmal Doulatram, retiring.

Mr. G. Davis, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Ahmedabad, vice Mr. N. S. Lokur.

Mr. N. S. Lokur, on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Dharwar, vice Mr. D. V. Yennemadi.

Mr. Dattatraya Venkatrao Yennemadi, on relief, to officiate temporarily as District and Sessions Judge, Nasik, vice Mr. G. C. Shannon, proceeding on deputation.

Mr. F. W. Alison, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Poona, and Agent for the Sardars in the Deccan, vice Mr. F. Weston.

Mr. E. Weston, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as District and Sessions Judge, Sukkur, vice Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S.

Mr. D. D. Nanavati, I.C.S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, vice Mr. S. K. Patkar.

Mr. S. K. Patkar, L.L.B. on relief, to officiate as Assistant Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Satara, vice Mr. N. R. Gundil LL.B. reverting.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., to do duty as Assistant Collector, Nasik, vice Mr. G. K. Kuday on deputation.

Mr. Balak Ram, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs, vice Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S.

Mr. G. F. S. Collins, O.B.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to act temporarily as Collector of East Khandesh, vice Mr. H. Montgomery, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. A. Master, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Khaira, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar, reverting.

Mr. J. B. Irwin, D.S.O., M.C., I.C.S., on return from leave, to act as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr G. W. McElhinny, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Assistant Collector, Poona, and to do duty as Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, vice Mr. D. S. Modak.

Mr. D. S. Modak, on relief, to be District Deputy Collector, Poona, vice Mr. R. B. Badve, reverting.

Mr. M. Hesketh, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, on deputation to work as whole time Chairman of the Primary and Secondary Education Committee with effect from the 19th October 1928 or the date of relief.

Mr. W. Grieve, Educational Inspector in Sind, to officiate as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, vice Mr. Hesketh on deputation, from the 19th October 1928 or the date of his return to duty from leave.

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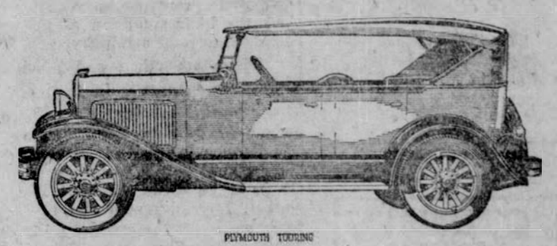

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BARBER'S RASH.—"After a shave I was attacked by barber's rash. It spread like a creeping plant and covered my face with rash and sores. I had medical treatment in many parts of the world, but until I got Zam-Buk in England the ravages sores defied everything. Zam-Buk overcame all disease in a marvellous way." Mr. H. Wright, a seaman of Inverness, Cape Breton, Canada.

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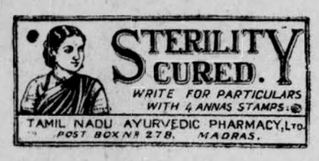

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POST-WAR GERMANY.

(Continued from Page 6.)

side the purview of Socialist organisations, in Germany as in other countries. For obvious reasons, the peasant is hostile to the Socialising tendencies, and his opposition tells. The bigger employers have shown an understanding of the Labour point of view which is certainly rare in that class; and Labour in that country has met this advance of the employing class by an equal understanding of the country's economic necessity, and is co-operated with the masters in a degree wholesome to contemplate, but difficult to reproduce in countries which lack the basic condition of mutual understanding and sympathy.

There are other, and much more radical, changes in the economic frame-work of Post-War Germany, which the lecturer had no time to dwell upon in this lecture. He had, it must be noted, mentioned some of them in an earlier lecture. The correlation, however, with the new economic ideals, as indicated by the constitutional provisions regarding Labour, public as well as private, would have added not inconsiderably to the interest of the fourth lecture, and even to its significance. The obligation, for example, of universal work, and the corresponding duty of the State to provide work for all, might have been more forcefully brought out in this connection, with a commentary in the shape of the results achieved. The finances of the Federation were omitted, in the lecture as delivered; but the omission was made good, in part at least, in the concluding lecture. As the connection was lost, the significance of the comparative financial picture of Germany old and new was also missed by the greater portion of the audience. That, however, was the common fault of these lectures,—each rather too long, which prevented the lecturer occasionally from compressing all he had to say on a given topic in one and the same place. Why did he not add to the number of the series, instead of crowding each lecture unconscionably?

INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH AND ITS IMPORTANCE.

Continued from page 6)

this law". It consists of paragraphs defining the powers of public authorities how and what will be the procedure against those who dare to break the law. The law of 25th June 1887 restricts the household articles made out of lead or zinc. The law of 5th July 1887 regulates the use of injurious colours for the preparation of articles of food. The law of 15th June 1897 puts the traffic of butter, cheese, fat, and their substitute products under strict control. How such things as the importation of vegetable ghee are prevented in that country is shown from one of the paragraphs of this law quoted below: The business localities and other selling and market places where margarine, margarine-cheese or artificial fats for human food are sold, must bear clearly unwipable letters 'sale of margarine,' 'sale of margarine-cheese,' 'sale of art-fats for human consumption' at a clearly visible place. The pots and other outside covering in which margarine is preserved must bear quite visibly in clear letters 'margarine etc.' The pots must always bear a clearly visible band of red colour which must be two centimeters in breadth for pots of thirtyfive centimeters height and five centimeters for those of more than thirty-five centimeters in height. The Act further contains provisions regarding misleading names passed in 1916, the law regarding artificial sweet-stuffs and laws regarding use of spices, etc., etc. It is not possible to go into details here. But the reference to a recent incident illustrating how the law is enforced, will not be out of place. One margarine manufacturer called his product "Rahma good as butter". In the German language 'Rahm' means cream of milk. Thus there was a possibility of the buyers being misled between 'Rahma' and 'Rahm'. The authorities objected to this name and a law suit followed. In spite of the clever arguments on the side of the manufacturer he was ordered to remove 'H' from 'Rahma' with a fine. Henceforward that margarine is called "Rama good as butter."

HOW THE MACHINERY WORKS.

We shall see how the control-machinery works. In order to help the actual controling bodies the Government has created a special department in a central organisation called the Empire Health Office situated at Berlin. In this department all sorts of investigations and researches regarding foodstuffs are carried out under the guidance of very competent persons. The main object is to find out the best ways of securing the nation's food-supply and to devise scientific methods of food-stuff investigation. Bulletins are published from time to time. Although it is not compulsory that every new product of human diet must be approved of by this or any other provincial organisation, as a rule every new product is carefully examined. And if the tests show that the nominations of this department as well, but we injurious to health, the matter is handed over to proper authorities for further action against the seller or the manufacturer. There are other functions of this department as well, but we have to leave them unmentioned here. Further every Federal State has its own provincial and district organisations called food-stuffs examination bureaus with well-equipped laboratories which are generally under the control of the local city councils. Recently the importance of food-chemistry has led several German universities to inaugurate a chair for this branch of chemistry. In such places the director of the examination bureau has the university chair for this branch of chemical science and the laboratories of the bureaus are used for the purposes of instruction and for higher research as well. Thus in all such cases there is joint control of the examination bfice by the university and the council and the expenses are also jointly met.

(To Be Continued).

SIR GEORGE RAINY IN BURMA

RANGOON, Oct. 24.

At a special meeting of members of the Burma Chamber of Commerce held this afternoon in the Board room of the Port Commissioners to meet Sir George Rainy the Government of India's Commerce member the President of the Chamber Mr. Glasscott drew attention to the unflourishing state of the Burma rice trade. He urged the abolition of the export duty and referred to the obstacles such as the Japanese embargo which stood in the way of unrestricted outlet for Burma rice.

Regarding the duty of raw hides and skins, Mr. Glascott pointed out that the duty was prejudicial to the province and urged the exculsion of Burma from the schme of protective duties particularly that on steel.

Lastly he raised the water hyacinth question saying that steps must be taken to check the spread of the pest. A formal discussion then ensued in which several members participated.—A. P.

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That's what ought to happen, but does it? If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that the tiny pores are becoming clogged by minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle and choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. To-night, when you go to bed, gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. In the morning you'll wake with positively a new complexion, for Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin while you sleep and leaving the beautiful, young skin clear and unimpaired. Honestly, you'll be amazed at the surprising result of this simple, natural treatment. But be sure to ask your chemist for pure Mercolized Wax. No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

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BENARES UNIVERSITY PARLIAMENT

INTER-COLLEGIATE DEBATE FOR THE YEAR

The English Eighth All-India Inter-College debate under the auspices of the Benares Hindu University Parliament will be held on Sunday, 2nd December. There will be four gold medals to be awarded to the competitors in order of merit, the fourth being reserved to lady competitors. The Raja Motichand Trophy will be presented to the best represented College. Every college or faculty can send two representatives one to speak for and another against the proposition. The authorities of Universities and colleges are requested to co-operate in making the function a success. Printed circulars will be despatched. Those who do not receive them by the end of October are requested to inform us. One of the following subjects will be chosen by lot on the day of the debate at 8 a.m.,—3 hours before the commencement of the debate—in the presence of the competitors.

1. "In the opinion of this House the federation of the Asiatic countries is an essential step towards the achievement of a real world unity."

2. "In the opinion of this House the abolition of the British Empire is an essential step to a real world Federation."

3. "In the opinion of this House the dissolution of all Subsidary alliances and pacts is essential for strengthening the authority of the League of Nations.

All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. K. J. Hedge, B.Sc., Prime Minister, University Parliament, Benares.

INDIAN SOCIAL CONFERENCE

NAMES FOR PRESIDENT FOR CALCUTTA SESSION INVITED

It has been arranged to hold the forty-first session of the Indian National Social Conference at Calcutta during the National Week in December next and a strong Reception Committee with Sjt. Nirmal Chander Chander, M.L.A., as Chairman and Sjt. Subhas Chandra Basu, Sjt. Kiran Sanker Roy, Dr. Probhabati Das Gupta, Sjt. Bhagirath Chandra Das, Sjt. Prabhudayal Himatsingka, Acharya Muralidhar Banerjee and others as Vice-Chairmen have been formed. Any person who has sympathy with the aims and objects of the Indian National Social Conference and pay a minimum fee of rupee one to the Reception Committee shall be entitled to become a Delegate provided he is duly elected as such by any Social Reform Organisation of any community in India or by the Executive Committee of the Reception Committee.

The coming session of the Indian National Social Conference is important for the reason that it will afford opportunity to the people of all creeds and communities in India to discuss together about the two important social legislations viz., Child Marriage Prevention Bill and Age of Consent Bill which are now on the Legislative anvil.

According to the rules formed by the Reception Committee, Social Reform Organisations of different communities in India are invited to send their suggestions of names for presidentship of the forthcoming forty-first session of the Indian National Social Conference which should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th November next in order to enable the Reception Committee to elect a proper persons as the President of the Conference. I also invited all social reform organisation to arrange for returning Delegates from the different provinces in order to make the Conference a success.

Dwijendranath Dutt, General Secretary, Indian National Social Conference, Albert Institute, 2nd floor, 15, College Square, Calcutta.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY.

BHAVNAGAR, Oct. 24.
(From Our Correspondent.)

Dr. Niak of the Baroda College delivered a public lecture in the hall of the Alfred High School lately on "Gujarat University", Mr. Vithalbai Mehta, D. P. I. being in the chair. The lecturer made his subject very clear and interesting to his hearers by telling them that it was not to be understood that when one spoke or heard about a new University, a University like the University of Bombay, was to be taken as the model or ideal. After referring to the working of some of the Universities of America and Germany, in which some kind of training was specialised, he explained what a large field of action could possibly be before the proposed Gujarat University, and to what extent it was possible to utilise the talents of students to which the present University and its iron-tight system were offering little chance of development. The lecturer laid great stress on residence and teaching through the medium of vernaculars.

BOMBAY MUSLIM EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

TWELVE SCHOLARSHIPS FOR STUDENTS

(From A Correspondent.)
POONA, Oct. 24.

The Governing Board of the Bombay Presidency Muslim Educational Conference met under presidency of Nawab Mahomed Ismail Khan M.L.A., and discussed the budget for the next year. There were 16 members including Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola M.L.A.

The mouthly donation of Rs. 300 from the Junagadh State was distributed as under:—12 scholarships of Rs. 10 each including one of Rs. 15 in all Rs. 125 per month were decided to be awarded. Out of these 12 scholarships three are for Arabic education, three for female education, and the remaining six for general education.

The balance of Rs. 175 out of the donation is to be spent on running expenses of the Conference.

The question of the election of new members in the place of those resigned or dead was postponed to subsequent meeting which will take place on Sunday November 11.

An Advisory Committee of six persons was elected to consider and recommend to the General Secretary names of deserving students for awarding above scholarships.

BERAR ALL-PARTIES CONFERENCE.

QUESTIONS FOR DISCUSSION.

AKOLA, Oct. 24.

The following has been issued to the Press:—

Under the presidentship of Mr. Aney of Yeotmal the All-Parties' Berar Provincial Conference will be held at Akola on Sunday the 28th October at 2 p.m., at the Shriram Theatre. A fully representative Reception Committee with Mr. R. B. Mahajani as Chairman and Messrs. Dighe, Kelkar, Abhyankar, Shirsalkar, Pleaders, and Mr. Rajurkar M.L.C., as Secretaries is formed. The Conference would meet for one day and there will be no delegation fee.

The Conference will discuss resolutions regarding the new Berar Land Revenue Code, Enhancement of Government Assessment in several Taluks in Berar, Town Survey, Nehru Committee's Report, Simon Commission etc. The Reception Committee hopes all politically minded and responsible people in Berar of all political schools and communal creeds will muster strong and make this Conference a success. The Reception Committee has issued quite a large number of personal invitations, but in case a personal invitation is not received, this communication be considered as invitation to attend the Conference by all the residents of Berar as well as by those who are interested in Berar. All communications regarding the Conference be addressed to the Secretary, Mr. Dighe, Pleader, Akola.

FRENCH SEAMEN'S STRIKE

GOVT. INTERVENE

LONDON, Oct. 23.

Marseilles.—Government dramatically intervened in the seamen's strike here, holding up a score of liners and marooning thousands of passengers and decide to man three steamers with navalmen to sail to Corsica Tunis and Algeria, respectively. Sufficient non-strikers were secured to man further two liners for North Africa.—Reuter.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Heavy showers of rain fell in Simla on tuesday and lasted about two hours.

A 'social reform' marriage between Mr. Dattatraya Rangneth Upasak a Maratha and a Mahar (untouchable) girl named Luxmibai was celebrated at the Depressed Classes Mission, Poona, on tuesday. About 200 guests were present.—A. P.

Golaghat—It has been decided to hold the Assam Valley All Parties Conference at Gauhati on the 29th instant. Mr. Phookun M.L.A. will preside. Resolutions expressing appreciation of the services of the members of the Nehru Committee and adopting the decisions of the All Parties Conference at Lucknow will be placed before the conference.—A. P.

Karachi—Sir Philip Sassoon Under Secretary for Air left Karachi for England in the flying boat "Iris" at six fifty this morning with Sir Denys Bray, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India.—A. P.

Ernakulam—Mrs. Besant's last function on tuesday prior to her departure for Coimbatore was to address the students of the Maharaja's college, Ernakulam. She exhorted them to get rid of the great Blasphemy of untouchability which was preventing India from obtaining freedom.

Allahabad.—The third dutch plane which was delayed at Cawnpore owing to accident arrived unexpectedly at Allahabad on Wednesday morning at seven and left for Calcutta at ten o'clock the same day.—A. P.

In response to the Invitation from the Nineth All Gujarat Literary Conference Reception Committe, The Jamnagar Literary Association has unanimously resolved to send Messrs Mansukhlal Magaalal Jhavery and Tranbaklal Govindji Jhavery as its Delegates."

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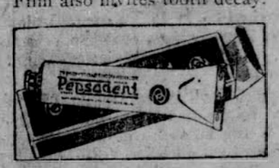

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BOMBAY, FRIDAY OCTOBER 26, 1928

FEW BAYONETS AND MANY BATHROOMS

America, Land of big Business and big Money

MODEL OF PEACE IN INDUSTRY

That America is a wealthy country is a commonplace of conversation: and various causes are attributed to the phenomenon. In the accompanying article, Mr. P. W. Wilson, an English ex-member of Parliament, who has, for the last decade, made his study the subject, and his home the country, of the United States, begins "rerum cognoscere causas." The real reasons for transatlantic prosperity are here explained, and Mr. Wilson points a moral that other firms might do well to adopt. Of the prosperity of the United States we hear two accounts. As a Republican, Mr. Hoover suggests that all is well. As a Democrat, Mr. Smith is afraid that some of the country, at any rate, is going to the dogs. To ask Pilate's question, what is Truth?

Any man is a fool who tries to describe the industries of the United States in a paragraph. We have here not a country, but a continent. Mines, agriculture, manufacturing, advertising, distribution, research, they all enter into the reckoning. But a broad conclusion must be that on the main issue Mr. Hoover is right. The United States is not only prosperous, but is enjoying a prosperity unparalleled in the economic history of our race. I am writing of an industrial conference representing many millions of capital and tens of thousands of operatives. Among these men prosperity is assumed as an axiom.

From Mr. Smith's own argument a conclusion can be drawn. The Republicans have greatly reduced the rates of income tax. Yes, objects Mr. Smith, but they are spending more money than they spent four years ago. Just so; on a reduced income tax there is an abounding revenue. It is the increasing incomes that yield this direct and indirect contribution to the State.

At every point evidences of this prosperity meet the eye. Expensive hotels are crowded. Architects are busy over mansions and parks which are at once numerous and ducal.

The workers are forming a middle class. The car and the bathroom are universal. In the department stores there is a constant crush. Everyone affords a radio. In New York the flat roofs of the tenements are a forest of aerials, and people take in music as once they used to hang out washing. I see no reason whatever to doubt the truth of Mr. Hoover's statement that the people of the United States are living on real wages which are at least double the real wages ruling even in the most prosperous countries of Europe.

Nor need we pause over the illusion that the United States is exhausting her resources. She may be using up her oil and digging her coal, but she has still to develop much of her water-power, and we may assume that for the next century or two no serious anxiety as to her raw materials will arise. The only point here is that, as the luxuries of life are seen to depend on oversea transit, so will attention be concentrated on the naval problem.

The real question is whether the wealth is well used. On ice-cream and gasolene, on clothes and lipstick, the expenditure is colossal. But of course these things, which perish in the using, are not thrift. Nor do they contribute to home sweet home. Life would be, perhaps, more abundant and better secured against economic vicissitudes if more of it were spent in and on the house, the garden and the bookshelf.

PROSPERITY EXPLAINED.

There are two explanations of this prosperity. The Republicans attribute it to high tariffs which protect industry against low-paid work in Europe. As a Free Trader I don't believe this. If the United States is wealthy, it is not because there are Custom-houses along the coast, but because there are no Customs-houses inland. With the single exception of India, this country is by far the largest Free Trade unit in the world, and the lesson for Europe is simple. Form another "United States". Abolish all internal tariffs and place industry on a Continental basis. Then, and not till then, will Europe have as few bayonets and as many bathrooms as America.

But here again Mr. Smith is a Daniel come to judgment. For the big fact of the situation is that he and his party have had to surrender to the Republican policy of high tariffs. The reason is simple. The industries of the North are spreading over the South, and the Democrats cannot hold the South except along Protectionist lines. It means that, to the mind of this nation, the argument for the tariff—namely, prosperity—is unanswerable. The fact that personally I believe the argument to be a fallacy does not affect the situation.

Depressions in trade are thus to be regarded, not as a loss of prosperity, but merely as a retardation in its increase. Mr. Smith says that there are 4,000,000 unemployed. The figure is challenged, and, until the election is decided, all such statistics may be regarded as political; but, in any event, unemployment in this country differs from unemployment in Great Britain. It is due, not to the decay of industry, but to its development. There is a constant process of demobilisation and remobilisation.

Take the electric trades. During the War they were inflated, and deflation had to be drastic. But suddenly the radio became popular, and the great firms are to-day employing more people than ever. So with the movies. I am told that according to some prophets there will be a million workers in due course employed on making and mending aeroplanes. Much of the unemployment is thus to be described as a transference of labour from one industry to another.

Take textiles. The woollen trade, getting rid of Woodrow Wilson, proceeded to fortify itself by means of higher tariffs. Unfortunately, there arose an economic factor far more serious than the enterprise of Yorkshire. It was not competition, but climate.

Weather in the United States can be arctic. But even in the depth of winter the temperature in houses and in trains is tropical. This means that however thick the overcoat, under-clothing must be light in its material. In the Middle Ages the penitent wore a hair shirt. Puritans to-day prefer silk. Sometimes it is real; otherwise, artificial; in any event a substitute for wool. Even the girls now wear silk stockings, nor do they conceal the fact. Wool is thus regarded as a perquisite of sheep and woollen mills are sometimes silent.

LABOUR AND CAPITAL MOBILE.

In industry it is the accidental fluctuations, then, that are apt to be violent. The tide steadily rises, but the sea is choppy. One day, there may be a fortune in corsets, the next day whalebone may be unsaleable. It means that factories, though finely equipped, and even model villages, may be abandoned as rapidly as they are built; quite modern machinery may be seen idle and well greased for preservation. As an asset such buildings and such machines, with the good-will attaching thereto, are held to be less secure than accountancy would reckon them to be in England. It is not depreciation, but the possibility of actual disuse, that has to be included in the balance sheet.

In the United States, as in Britain, coal is disorganised. The number of miners is far in excess of the needs of the industry, and often they live in communities where the conditions are still feudal. Ship-building, dependent, as it is, less on mass production than on the wage scale, has been very hard hit. The plan of "assembling" ships like motor-cars, which was tried at Hog Island, has failed. But this very failure, like the sorrows of the farmers, is yet one more proof of the country's prosperity. If the nation declines either to till the soil or to sail the seas, it is because there are ampler rewards for capital and labour in production and manufacture.

From all this we may draw the conclusion that over here Labour as well as Capital is more mobile than in Europe. Jobs are less assured, but there are more jobs to be had. Investments are sometimes temporary, but capital, written off in one enterprise, is replaced by another. That large numbers of firms, and not a few banks, are brought to an end is quite true. But it would be a mistake to regard this as a symptom of declining trade. The standardisation of commodities, promoted by Mr. Hoover, and the consolidation of capital, resultant from the Federal Reserve System, have tended to develop the big business. It is the small plant that is absorbed. Even automobiles are falling into recognised types.

ANTI-WASTE DEVICES.

It is on business that the brain of this nation is concentrated. The politics of the United States, her art, and her erudition, may still be far from perfected. But not her factories, lighting, ventilation, dust-removal, meals, the fencing of machinery. All these matters are closely studied. Especial attention is devoted to waste. Indeed it is the savings on cost of production that are the real source of the wealth subsequently distributed in increased comfort.

The owner of one large firm tells me that, by means of meticulous statistics of every process and department in the business, the costs per unit of production were reduced by forty per cent. First the heads of departments mastered the possible savings. Then the workers, in groups of ten, were called into council and their assistance invoked. A handsome bonus at the end of the year was the result. One curious principle adopted by this firm is the employment of married women in preference to the unmarried girl. A wife is found to be steadier in her sense of duty to the work in hand. Also this firm, while working a forty-eight hour week, closes down entirely on Saturday and Sunday.

The employers of the United States study not only prices and profits, but phychology. Here at this summer camp, with its excellent hotel, where not one door is ever locked nor one valuable ever missed, you will see clergy and foremen, teachers and experienced capitalists, evangelists and engineers, strolling about together, sometimes arguing, but always associated in the pursuit of a genuine happiness for the greatest number. The foremen are learning that they and the workers under them are losing in efficiency if they lose their tempers. The dictatorial and dishonest subordinate is not now tolerated, as too often he used to be. The employer is here seen sharing, for days at a time, the same table as the employee and his wife and children. It is the comradeship of the trenches transferred to an era of peace.

Not that I would point too roseate a picture. In industry, here as elsewhere, there are worlds of well-being still to be conquered. But what I have described is the vanguard of commercial progress; the growing organisation of a scientific and a sympathetic machinery of mass production and distribution; a recognition of partnership and prosperity which is independent of the trade union or any other form of compulsion; a spirit which is, if I am to speak plainly, quite distinct from the old idea that every man must have his mug of beer and his mouth full of blasphemy.

I am asked why America is rich. To the best of my ability and observation, I give the real reason. It is not merely the size, the resources, and the geographical detachment of this vast area. It is a readiness to spend £11,000,000 a year on Y.M.C.A.'s alone; to hold dinners where the larger issues involved in industry are freely discussed; to admit employees and employed to one partnership in ideas; and to promote ability wherever it can be discovered. It is the inclusion of industry in the curriculum of universities and the purview of the churches. It is the belief that, properly conducted, industry is the true antidote to crime and discontent; that whatsoever a man findeth to do, he should do it with his might; that there is a divinity that shapes not only our ends but also our commodities, which are to be elaborated and consumed as a kind of economic sacrament.

Let three score British employers and employed come here next year to Silver Bay and spend a fortnight with an industrial conference, and they will have the surprise of their lives. But, in advance, I warn them that the discussions are dry.—"The Sphere".

DANGER OF "RACE SUICIDE".

Signor Mussolini's Warning.

Signor Mussolini has written an article for the Facist review "Gerarchia" on the very general phenomenon, especially in European countries, of the steady diminution of the birth-rate. The article is widely reproduced by the Italian Press and doubtless will be read with interest outside Italy.

It is a philosophical disquisition, in which Signor Mussolini returns to the favourite occupation of his earlier days as student and thinker, and quotes Hegel and other German writers. Among them is Oswald Spengler, author of the book well knwon to students, "Untergang des Abendlandes". (The Decline of the West), who wrote a preface to the pamphlet of Dr. Richard Korherr entitled "The Decline of Births is the Decline of Nations." Signor Mussolini declares that this work, which contains some errors as regards Italy, is, by its exposure of false science, of the dangers of nations devoting themselves only to pleasure and the gratification of the senses with an absolute disregard of the Biblical precept "increase and multiply," bound to have world-wide echo. Signor Mussolini says:

The demonstration of the German author that diminution of the birth-rate has for its consequence in the first instance diminution of power, and in the second instance leads to the decline and death of nations is unassailable. The causes of this malady and death lie in what may be called urbanism and metropolism, as stated by Dr. Korherr. At a given moment cities grow marvellously and pathologically, not by their own virtue, but from outside aggregation. The more cities increase and expand the more sterile they become.

GREAT CITIES.

The progressive sterility of the inhabitants is in direct relation to the rapid and monstrous increase of the city. Berlin, which from 100,000 inhabitants a century ago, has risen, to a population of 4,000,000, is the most sterile city on earth. It has the lowest quotient of births which is not compensated for by the diminution of deaths. A metropolis increases by the influx of the rural population but hardly has it increased when its fecundity diminishes. The country becomes deserted, but the desert soon extends to the cities, which are taken by the throat and throttled. Their trade, their industries, and their seas of houses and walls of concrete and cement are not able to avert the catastrophe. The city dies and with it the nation that has not the youth of new generations to compensate it will also die: It becomes inhabited by an old and decrepit population, and a new and fresh race is bound to cross the abandoned frontier.

All the white races of the West may become submerged under the coloured races, which increase and multiply at a ratio unknown to us. Blacks and yellow are now at the gates, strengthened not alone with their fecundity but also by their race consciousness and their dreams of the future.

NEGROES IN THE U. S.

Meanwhile the white peoples of the United States have but a miserable percentage of births which would be even worse without the admixture of Irish, Italians and Jews. The negroes of the United States are ultrafecund, reaching to 14,000,000, or 1-6th of the population of the republic. There is a great quarter in New York called Haarlem of which the population is exclusively negro. A great riot broke out there last July, which, after a whole nigh of conflict and blood shed, was finally controlled by the police, who found themselves opposed by compact masses of negroes.

Does not a united China of 400,000,000 signify something in the future of the West? What does Russia's increase signify for the rest of Europe? The most industrial and commercial nation of Great Britain calls on her scientists and her statesmen to bring about a "back to the soil" movement. But how can the numerous millions of Londoners massed in that metropolis retire to the country? London grows, but is depopulating the English countryside.

Signor Mussolini, curiously enough, seems to point to the famous "Yellow Danger" that absorbed the mind of the German Kaiser over twenty years ago. But Signor Mussolini does not invoke the remedy of wars and military expeditions, but simply to return to the rural life, to family traditions, and to sane religion and morals.

HOW WE LOST INDIA

Parasites who Sell the Country for their Own Ends.

MAHATMAJI'S SOLEMN WARNING.

Mahatma Gandhi writes in "Young India":

It was at Jalpaiguri just before Deshabandhu's death that I said to a mercantile audience in reply to an address from the merchants that we had lost India through merchants and that we should regain it also through them. If illustrations of the truth of this statement were wanted, a striking one is furnished by the following circular letter from a mercantile association to other similar bodies:

"As you are aware, trade in Manchester piece-goods and yarn has much gone down in recent times and is still showing a marked tendency to decrease. It has been noticed that the businessmen are not taking as keen an interest in this trade as they used to do formerly. As a result of this indifference, our countrymen are steadily losing what was as it still may be a source of great profit and income to them. The Marwari community, along with other commercial communities, being very greatly interested in the piece-goods and yarn trade, my Committee adopted a resolution in their meeting of the 7th instant, to fully investigate into the causes of its depression with a view to taking definite steps for the rehabilitation of this important branch of trade.

"As the matter is one of general interest, my Committee consider it advisable to meet the representatives of different public bodies interested in the trade in a conference in order to take concerted action if possible.

"If this proposal meets with the acceptance of your chamber, as my Committee hope it will, they will be glad to arrange for a conference of representatives of the different public bodies as soon as possible. The favour of an early reply is therefore solicited."

HENCHMEN OF BRITISH CAPITALISM.

The circular is dated 19th July, 1928. I do not know the outcome of the effort. We are however just now not concerned with its result. The fact that there should be in our midst respectable bodies of merchants engaged in devising means for sustaining the trade in Mnchester yarn and piece-goods, at a time when the whole country is trying to boycott *all foreign* cloth, is a portent which should be taken notice of by every national worker.

Enough evidence has been adduced from time to time in these pages that India is held by the British for their commerce and that by far the largest imports consists of piece-goods. Surely no committee or commission is required to prove that so long as this exploitation of our country is permitted by us, India will be held by the British by every means at their disposal. What we need therefore above all is not so much conversion of expulsion of the British residents or rulers as the conversion of ou own merchant princers and their dependents who are selling their country for their own interests.

STOP BLEEDING VILLAGES.

Nor need our merchant princes ruin themselves for the sake of the country. India will want all the quantity of the cloth and yarn that they are now importing. They have but to apply their undoubted ability to the manufacture of this quantity in our seven hundred thousand villages. In doing so they will naturally benefit themselves. I admit that they will have to give up commercial gambling, speculation and palaces out of all proportion to their surroundings, and be satisfied with an income bearing some relation to the condition of those for whom and with whom they would trade. In other words, instead of taking part as they are now doing in bleeding the villages, they would be making some tardy return to those on whom their prosperity has depended. The story of the belly and the members has an eternal application. The toiling millions are the belly. The merchants and others are the members. They must wither if the belly is starved. Those who have eyes can see that the belly has been shamefully starved for a long enough period. The withering of the members must follow soon as night follows day. Let us then repent before it is too late.

DRINKING WATER IN SCHOOLS.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While congratulating the Bombay Corporation on the step it has taken to remove caste distinctions, I might point out that while they are about it they must take up the whole question of drinking water in schools. The pots in which water is stored, the cups with which water is drunk, are all worth examining. We Parsis do not in our homes let one member of the family drink water from the cup or mug and put it on the water pot for the next comer to drink, but either wash it after use or use a "lota" by which water could be drunk without touching with the lips, and yet even the latter method is not sufficiently safe where foul diseases of the mouth, caries, consumption, etc. are to be considered, but in schools, children take up the mug left by the former drinker and gulp off hastily whatever water is stored in the "mutka." So the only safe course seems to be the water-tap. Each child must be instructed first to wash the mug and then fill it from the tap and drink it, and also to wash again before putting it down. Mugs are generally chained in schools and if the tap is constantly kept in working order and a notice board put up, every child could drink fresh clean water without fear of contamination from the lips of another child infected with one disease or the other, be he Mahar or Dhed or Parsee or European, he is untouchable in the real sense if his teeth are bad or his breath foul or his nose running or his lungs affected by tuberculosis. I know many Parsi children rather go without a drink at school much to the detriment of their health, because of the habit of cleanliness instilled in their nature from childhood. Children must drink draughts of cold fresh water after a hot game or much speaking done in class but many deny themselves because of the un-clean arrangement of drinking water in schools.

—Yours, etc.,

A PARSI LADY.

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